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GRAND SUCCESS!

Socialist Labor Party Rally Jams Cooper Union.

OVERFLOW MEETINGS HELD!

Class Conscious Workingmen Give the Stamp of Their Approval To the Uncompromising Principles and Tactics of the Only Party of Labor—Notice Served On Columbia and Tammany Graduates That Their Game Cannot Be Played Much Longer—The Largest Collection Ever Taken Up Nettled $115.

"There'll be a jam here to-night," said a policeman in front of Cooper Union at seven o'clock last Saturday night, as he looked at the gathering crowd which at that early hour numbered about 200. The policeman was a true prophet, but he was aided in his phophesying by a big sign on the building at which he glanced. The sign stated that the Socialist Labor Party would hold its ratification meeting at 8 o'clock.

When the doors were opened at 7.30, the crowd that poured in quickly filled the main body of the hall. At 8 o'clock not a seat was to be had, and the corridors and the space along the wall on three sides, was filled by those standing.

John J. Kinneally opened the meeting in a quick and business-like way, and annouced that Lucien Sanial had been selected by the City Committee of Section New York to act as chairman of the meeting.

The appearace of Sanial brought out a round of applause that always marks the Prty's greeting to that staunch veteran.

Sanial said he was not there to make a speech so after a few words he read the following resolutions:

Resolutions.

The Socialist Labor Party is, of necessity, the only party of the working class, for the following reasons:

Upon economic foundations rests the social fabric, whether it be freely acepted or forcibly imposed, the economic system of the people determines the social conditions among the people. No radical change can occur in these conditions, or in the natural course of development, but through a radical change in the economic system: such a change being alone truly revolutionary, regardless of the mans whereby it is brought about For instance the substitution of capitalism for feudalism was a revolution accomplished peacefully in England and violently on the European Continent. Again, the substitution of Socialism for capitalism will be a revolution which the Socialist Labor Party seeks to accomplish peacefully at the ballot box, by placing the public powers in the hands of the working class, organized politically against the capitalist class.

It is, indeed, a very plain fact that class interests and class politics are inseparable. The very existence of capitalism requires in the first place that the fundamental principles upon which it is established be recognized by the political body—that is, by the nation in its corporate capacity as the basis of all the economic relations between its citizens. [illegible] consequence it requires also that the public powers protect with all their might the private interests naturally developed by that system. In other words, so long as the political body recognizes and supports it, capitalism cannot be attacked: and, as a matter of course, it will be thus recognized and protected so long as the capitalist class controls the public powers.

Logically, then, the nature of government depends everywhere and in all ages, like the social conditions themselves, on the economic institutions upon which the social structure is built. Government is, in fact, a mere agency devised and kept up to maintain at all hazards and develop to the utmost the prevailing economic system. Under Feudalism government is of the lords, by the lords, and for the lords. Under Capitalism, government is of capitalists, by the capitalists, and for the capitalists. Under Socialism alone can government be of the people, by the people, for the people. From the conflict between lords inevitably issues the greater lord, or absolute master. From the conflict between capitalists issues the all-powerful capitalist coalition, or trust. In Socialism alone can there be no conflict of interests, no coalition of privileges, no social inequalities, and no class despotism, because the social structure is a Co-operatice Commonwealth in which all have equal rights and duties.

In the glaring light of the above stated truths, we call upon our fellow wage slaves to perceive at last that capitalist government could not if it would, and would not if it could, check the encrouchments, correct the abuses and in any way remedy the evils of capitalism. We call upon them to realize that their own fate is in their own hands; that the emancipation of the proletarian class must be achieved by the proletarian class itself; that no benefit can ever accrue to them but from their united action under the banner of their own Socialist Labor Party, and that a workingman who votes for the candidates of any other party thereby brands himself consciously or unconsciously, a traitor to his class.

Therefore, We, class-conscious proletarians of Greater New York, in mass meeting assembled, hereby fully endorse the National platform and municipal program of the Socialist Labor Party. Repudiating as fraudulent pretenders all "Reformers" and "Deformers," be they graduates of Columbia University or Tammany College, we hereby ratify the nominations of the said Socialist Labor Party and pledge ourselves to work for and vote its entire ticket.

The resolutions were frequently punctuated with applause. They were adopted with a whoop that made the old hall ring.

After the adoption of the resolutions the Chairman introduced as the first speaker Charles H. Corregan, of Syracuse. By this time no more could get into the hall and an overflow meeting was started outside, Kinneally and others spoke from a stand.

While Kinneally was speaking he was interrupted by a well dressed man who took exception to the speaker's denunciation of Tammany but smiled with pleasure when the "Reformers" were shown up. Half a dozen policemen were detailed at this meeting. One of them stood right alongside the interrupter but made no effort to stop his abuse of the speaker. Finally Kinneally ordered the "respectable looking gent" to shut up or he would have to put him out of the crowd. At this a roundsman stepped up and gently led the objector away. The "respectable" protested saying "why do you h'allow that dirty H'irish blaggard to denounce our government?"

Cheers greeted Kinneally and the audience indoors could be heard on the street giving vigorous applause to the speakers on the stage.

Corregan said in part:

The uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Labor Party under the misrepresentation of the capitalist press, has been shown throughout the State by the speakers. Boldly they have faced the charge that they were Anarchists, have hurled back into the teeth of their defamers the false cry, and laid the blame of the assassination of the President at the door of capitalism. For ten years they have beckoned the workers to the ballot-box as the sole remedy for the miseries under which they suffer, because they recognize that all the great affairs of the world, its changes and its revolutions, are not achieved by violence, but are carried on and effected by political parties. This meeting of the Socialists of New York City is in itself a proof that the Socialist Labor Party is a law-abidinging organization seeking by legal means to achieve the emancipation of the working class. They have not crawled into a rat-hole to plot treason or assassination, but openly and boldly heve carried on their propaganda in spite of the bitter prejudice stirred up by interested capitalist lick-spittles. Among all the contending parties, the Socialist Labor Party can stand at the bier of the dead President with clear conscience. The speaker took up the various revolutions of the world to prove that peaceful measures were adopted and that the blood that flowed was spilt in an attemp to overthrow or thwart the will of the people peacefully expressed at the ballot box. Historic proofs were produced which showed that anarchy was not only bred by capitalism, but was also employed by the capitalist goverments and the capitalists in order to afford an excuse for the suppression of Socialism.

A collection was then taken up and the amount realized, $115, was the greatest ever taken up at an S.L.P. meeting.

Benjamin F. Keinard, candidate for Mayor, was then introduced and spoke in part as follows:

The fraudulency of the two old party hacks is this year so plain that we should be under no necessity of discussing the matter, but simply act, simply smash them both with the Hammer. The shameful facts glare in our eyes, and burst through our ears. What more terrific indictment do you want than what comes out of their own mouth? Take what the Fusionists say. They say—and they prove it and Tammany helps prove it—they show that Tammany Hall is a great blackmail organization. Blackmail! Don't they know this statement is a boomerang? Are we all such utter fools that we don't know that not only is the blackmailer a criminal but also the one whom he blackmails is a criminal too? Naturally the latter poses as respectable so the people won't find it out. But when the blackmailer had been too extortionate in his demands for too long a period and the blackmailed person thinks he is strong enough the latter will try to throw off his old "pal," like the ex-convict, now millionaire President Wolfe of the Shoe Trust, the other day, and like the criminal Citizens Union in the campaign "throwing" down its old "pal" Tammany Hall. (Applause.)

Take the Cits' own confession. Says Millionaire Seth Low: "Tammany Hall lets the rich do as they please." And the gang of millionaires known as the City Club, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, say in their campaign book—I read from the introduction: "Corporations using the streets or the wharves, pay for peace and the privileges; violators of law, practically helpless in the hands of the police, pay for peace and privileges; we ALL pay for peace and privileges BECAUSE we want to be LET ALONE in the ONLY pursuit that is worth while,—the making of money." No ambiguity there? No holy crusade there? is there? Plain enough: plain cash. (Loud applause).

Who wants to be let alone, and what for? We, the Republican Vanderbilt-Depew New York Central, want to be let alone and be not sand-bagged when we violate the car-heating law and murder people in our Fourth avenue tunnel; we

(Continued on Page 3.)

WHITECAPPED BY POLICE.

SOCIALIST TAKEN FROM PRISON AND BRUTALLY BEATEN BY FIVE MEN.

Was Arrested for Speaking in the Street—Bail Was Refused—Chief of Police Said He Would Settle the Case Himself—No Doubt But That it Was a Bryanite Conspiracy to Throttle the S. L. P.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

Beaumont, Tex., Oct., 22.—F. D. Lyon who was whitecapped by police here Sunday night for attempting to make a Socialist Labor Party address on the street Sunday afternoon, passed through Beaumont to-day over the Southern Pacific Railroad enroute to Houston where he wil be placed under skilled mbedical attention and special nursing.

Lyon was billed to make a public address Sunday on the subject "Crimes Against the Helpless." He had spoken only fifteen minutes when he was atttacked and dragged by the box tacked and dragged from the box by the police. He was hastily jailed and bail was refused. The chief of police said to Lyon's friends that he "Would settle him without bail." About 8 o'clock Sunday night Lyon was taken from the jail by two men. These were later joined by three others, he was spirited into the Neches River Bottom one mile from the city. He was stripped and brutally beaten until the flesh on his entire body was a mass of torn and bleeding wounds.

It is a clear case of conspiracy and attempt to murder by the police.

Public indignation is at a high tension and talk of martial law by State Rangers is freely indulged in. The city press is devoting half its news space to stories of the strocity.

The outrage was of such an unusual nature that the "Daily Journal" calls for prompt legal action and editorially demands that action be taken for the punishment of the inhuman thugs. The effect of the outrage has been to elevate the Socialist Labor Party in public opinion. The charge of "Anarchy" and seditious utterances made by the police against Lyon has fallen flat, as it is evident to all that the police and their backers are the only Anarchists. Public opinion revolts at the absurdity of the allegation that Lyon is an Anarchist.

The distinction between socialism and anarchy is being clearly outlined and understood as people discuss this latest and most stupendous example of capitalist ignorance, prejudice, and utter villiany. Lyon's physical condition is serous. He was beaten with clubs, revolvers, sticks and other bludgeons and flogged with cartridge belts until his assailants tired themselves down by whipping by turns. At first Lyon fought desperately, but he was struck a cowardly blow from behind, and was knocked insensible. After maltreating him in every conceivable way, and subjecting him to the most inhuman indignities, some of the party wanted to kill him as a matter of precaution. He was finally freed and ordered to leave Beaumont never to return. He was told that they would kill him no matter when he returned, and threatening him with death if he revealed the names of any of his assailants.

After the police left, Lyon recovered and went to a section house on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence to Terry, ten miles from Beaumont where he got medical attention and was found by friends. Investigation will no doubt disclose fact of entire city and county constabulary involved in conspiracy against Lyon.

Lyon recognized three of the thugs who attacked him. The matter will be taken up by the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, and the Democratic Anarchists will be given the greatest dance at which they ever assisted. The matter will be fought down to the ground, and every thug who assisted in the work, and every cowardly politician who stood behind it will be made to feel that they cannot violate the law they have passed for others.

Beaumont is at present the centre of intense excitement owing to the discovery of oil. There is much speculation and much gambling. The crude and barbarous capitalists, worthy of the Democratic stamp, are out for victims and will tolerate no interference. They will strike down any man who dares to stand between them and the men they seek to fleece. The New York "Journal" is filled with advertisements from this section of the country, and there are thousands of persons who are passing their money in the hope of striking a paying investment.

Such a state of affairs has wrought the speculators and their henchment up to an intense pitch. Lyon, as a Socialist Labor Party speaker was feared, and this caused the assault.

Anarchy must down, and these deciples of Czolgosz must be suppressed.

Of Course They'll Pledge Themselves.

The Civic Council has voted to communicate with each Congressman nominated in this neighborhood requesting him to pledge himself before election day that, if elected, he will work for the appointment of a Congressional Committee to make full investigation as to the number and causes of injunctions recently issued by Federal judges, whether any of the judges have abused their powers, and if so, that Congress will take immediate steps to remedy the evil.

PA. KANGS STRIPPED.

The S. L. P. Compels Them To Drop Name "Socialist," They Now Call the Thing "Co-operative Commonwealth. Party."

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 18.—The Kangaroo Social Democracy got another black eye. They tried to deceive the voters of this commonwealth by adopting the name "Socialist Party," the object being to be taken for the Socialist Labor Party. The Kangs evidently won't learn from experience. This was a a clear case of again monkeying with the Buzz-Saw, and they have again felt its teeth. The S.L.P. protested against the contemplated fraud and exposed it so completely, that Judge Weiss' desicion, rendered to-day forbids them to use the name "Socialist Party." As a result of this decision the Kangs have added "Co-operative Commonwealth Party" to their already extensive stock of names. After a lengthy debate the Kang Committee chose the above name. They discussed many other names—"Brotherhood Mission Party," "Armory Building Party," "Job-Hunting Party," "Tax Payers' Party," "Organized Scabbery Party," "United Freak, Fraud and Fakir Party" —, but they finally chose "Co-operative Commonwealth party" as less of a declaration of inner consciousness than any of these other names.

WM. J. EBERLE.

INDIANAPOLIS' GREETING.

The Vote of the Fighting S. L. P. Jumps Up; That of the Party of "Other Tactics" Peters Down.

Indianapolis, Oct. 15.—The final and official returns of the late municipal election here are joyful tidings for the saw that buzzes, and the buzz that saws. They show that the Socialist Labor Party vote approaches a straight class-conscious vote, while, on the contrary, in conformation of our watchers' reports, the vote of the Social Democracy alias "Socialist" party was a "scratch" vote, everywhere without rhyme or reason. For instance:

In the 14th Ward, a stronghold for the "Annual Re-union party," by reason of its Brewery members, NOT ONE STRAIGHT KANGAROOS TICKET SHOWED UP in over a half score chances! The Social Debauchery begged hard for the pure and simple votes; The S. L. P. battered hodes out of them for their pains; they claim to have a hundred dues-paying members in their branches; the S. L. P. forty in two branches.

They had nearly 400 Debs votes last fall; we had 121 straight Malloney votes. They go down in ignominous debauch. We go up with the S. L. P. precision.

They claimed nothing less than 700 to 1,000 votes. We estimated 200 to 250 S. L. P. votes.

Now results speek: The S. L. P. comes out with nearly 200 votes more than last year, while the Kangaroo concern drops down 200 and falls below the S. L. P. and is screaming louder than e're did Hasdrubal's wife.

O, ye stalwarts! here's Indianapolis' greeting to the dawn of the Socialist Republic.

Exit the party of "OTHER TACTICS."

MORE TIMBUCTOOISM.

Belle Vernon, Pa., Officials will Be Taught to Respect the Rights of the S. L. P.

Belle Vernon, Pa., Oct. 19.—Another attempt to throttle the Constitutional right of free speech has been made here.

S. Schulberg, who is on a tour of Westmoreland County, was billed to speak at Coocksville, a small mining hamlet near here, but as there was no crowd he decided to speak at Bell Vernon instead.

As numerous other meetings have been held here this summer, without the right of free speech being questioned, we got a box and opened the meeting, soon having an orderly and attentive crowd.

Schulberg had spoken only a few minutes, however, until he was touched on the arm by a policeman who wanted to know if he had a permit from the Burgess to speak. Schulberg told him that he had no permit and did not need one. The speaker continued talking, while the chairman tried to impress on the policeman the fact that the United States Constitution takes precedence of borough laws.

The policeman, however, insisted on us having a permit, and so the chairman started out to find the Burgess, and while he was gone, Schulberg was arrested and taken to the lockup.

After a delay of half-an-hour the Burgess was found and a hearing (?) given.

After a hurried search of the Ordinances by the Burgess, constable and policeman, to find something to cover the case, a fine of $3 was imposed for "advertising a political party without a permit."

The fine was paid under protest, and the matter will be brought up before the next Council meeting. It was suggested that we continue the meeting and the cop said: "If there is a fight or any disturbance started in the crowd I will arrest the speaker."

As it was late (10 p. m.) the meeting was not continued, but we will try and have a speaker for next Saturday evening.

FRANK FORSHAW.

MURDERED TO SAVE $34.

A COLORADO MINER FALLS A VICTIM TO CAPITALIST GREED.

District Attorney Acts As Lackey and Defender of Criminals—A Typical Case of Capitalist Disregard of Law and Humanity.

The story told in the following letters and documents is not an exceptional case. Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota and Washington can swell the list of just such cases into the thousands. Wherever the wage slave toils in the bowels of the earth he is subject to indignities and oppression and besides, exposed to fearful dangers on every hand. Our readers know of these fearful conditions as they exist in the coal-mining states east of the Mississippi and this leter from the brother of murdered Bert Billings shows that the same greed for gain, the same reckless and brutal disregard of life and of the laws supposed to be formed for its protection and the same set of lackeys of capitalism in office who guard carefully the interests of the employer and see to it that the "risk" and "danger" the capitalist incurs of being punished for the violation of law which causes the death of a wage slave is turned aside.

* * *

To THE PEOPLE.—I send you some letters which I wish to be published. One is a letter from the Mine Inspector of the State of Colorado, asking the District Attorney, Samuel B. Mullen, to prosecute the case of Charles B. Billings, whose death in the Palisade coal mine, Mr. Ramsey, lessee, was due to the lack of an air fan which would have cost $34.00. A fan in the main entry costing this amount would have prevented this tragedy. I enclose, also, the letter which the District Attorney wrote in answer. The third letter is the Inspectors report. This was taken from the biennial report of the Inspector of Mines of Colorado, 1899-1900, and the coroner's report from the same book.

This District Attorney was elected to office on a capitalist ticket by a laboring class vote. He claimed that his party would make laws in the interts of the whole people and that he would enforce the laws, but when my father asked him to enforce the law in the case of Bert Billings, he tells my father that he can't do anything with a corporation, and when I asked him why he would not try and enforce the law that he had on the law books in this case he said I was not prosecuting or being prosecuted, although I am a brother of the man who was murdered through the greed of capitalism, as Mr. Ramey said, when asked why he did not put in a fan to purefy the air in the mine, it would cost too much. It was proven beyond doubt that it would not cost over $34.00 Yet this capitalist is a devoted church member.

This Attorney was a candidate for the same office last fall on the Demo-Popo-Fuso tickets backed with the thousands of his uncle who owns the Batchellor mine. There is a pure and simple union in Telluride of which my brother was a member. They have politics in the union and when election came around they all voted for Sam Mullen for District Attorney for a second term. He returned the favor to them when they went on strike this Summer and entrenched themselves in order to put up a fight against the violence of the owners. The mine owners asked this District Attorney to come up to settle the strike. He promptly requested the Governor to send the troops up to the mine to shoot down the poor dupes who had elected him. He wanted to give them what they voted for.

Why do not the workingmen wake up and vote for the class to which they belong and for the party which stands for the working clas the Socialist Labor Party? Then they would not be forced to entrench themselves with deadly weapons, but could use the law made by and for themselves to enforce their demands.

This District Attorney said that "IF BERT BILLINGS THOUGHT IT WAS DANGEROUS HE SHOULD NOT HAVE GONE INTO THE MINE TO WORK." Miners make their living by going where the work is to be done. Sam Mullen and the rest of the Capitalist lackeys make their living by working the workers on election day at the ballot box and acting as bloodhounds for the Capitalist class.

I hope that every workingman who sees this will stop and think how many families of this kind are committed every year by the capitalists. My brother's murder is only one of a long list. There is but one way of putting an end to them, and, that is to vote to become the owners of the mine yourselves, vote to stop the murderers by voting for the Socialist Labor Party which demands that the miners and mills shall be made the property of the whole people.

J. W. Billings.

Grand Junction, Mesa, Co., Colorado.

* * *

This story, subsantiated as it is by the following documents, should open the eyes of every man who has been chloroformed with the reform dope loaded out by the political crooks who fish for working class votes with Democratic Populist or Reform bait. This pliant tool of the scroundrels who regard the life of a miner as worth less than $34.00waselected on a so-called radical ticket, a fusion of Dems and Pops, gotten up for the purpose of keeping the miners from votiing straight the S. L. P. ticket. And the impure and stupid trades union is seen here doing its regular work of leading the workers to the ballot box to vote for the murderers and then leading them to the field where the elected lackeys can order the troops to shoot them down. Through all the bitterness and grief caused by his brother's death, this proletarian sees clearly the cause of the crime and the only way to remove that cause. His brother's blood cries for vengeance and he turns to his class and appeals to them to wipe out forever the capitalist system and thus put an end to this merciless butchery for gain.

* * *

Denver, Colo., Aug. 30, 1900.

Hon. S. G. Mullen,
Grand Junction, Colo.

Dear Sir:—I called at your office on the 27th inst. to see you regarding the death of Bert Billings at the Palisade mine.

I enclose you a copy of the death of said Billings. I would like you to consider the matter and inform me whether you intend to take the case into court.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY DENMAN,
(Copy) State Coal Mine Inspector.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 3d, 1900.

Henry Denman, Esq.,
State Inspector of Coal Mines,
Capitol Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of August 30, enclosing your report of the fatal accident to Bert Billings on May 19, last, at Palisade is heceived and noted.

I investigated the evidence in this case very thoroughly and could not find any state of facts shown, which showed any criminal liability on the part of anybody, for the death of Bert Billings. Billings and his companion knew the condition of the mine, and assumed the risk of entering it.

It was not a mine that was under the control of the State Mine Inspector, nor a mine within the class which is required to be equipped with safety devices. My memory is not clear on the evidence, but it is the conclusion that I came to at the time of my investigation.

Yours truly,
(Copy.) S. G. MULLEN.

Report of State Mine Inspector.

May 19—Bert Billings, American, came to his death on May 19, 1900, at the Palisade mine, Mesa County, in the third west entry and No. 2 room.

Deceased and Hugh Salisbury entered the mine at 7.40 p. m. They were engaged by the mine foreman to go to the face of No. 1 room and drive a narrow chamber from the face of No. 1 across to the face of No. 2 in order to isolate a fire which existed in room 2. After working about twenty minutes they felt the effects of the gas given off by the fire and decided to go home. The mine not having any ventilating system, they both became asphyxiated at the entrance of No. 1 room. Deceased took the wrong direction, went into room No. 2 and fell, and presumably never recovered consciousness. He may have expired from suffocation or poison given off by the fire. Salisbury kept the direction towards the entrance of the mine for about 300 feet. He, too, fell and lay in a comatose condition until 3.30 a. m. of the 20th inst. He went home and inquired if his partner had come home. A rescuing party went into the mine in search of deceased and found him at the place mentioned, lying face down, lifeless, at about 8 a. m. This mine is a drift and operated under lease. The foreman exemplifies gross negligence and incompetency by allowing those two men to enter the mine and work under such circumstances. HENRY DENMAN.

The coroner's inquisition is as follows:

VERDICT OF JURY.

State of Colorado, County of Mesa:

An inquisition holden at Grand Junction, in Mesa County, state of Colorado, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1900, before L. F. Ingersoll, coroner of said county, upon the body of Bert Billings, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, said jurors upon their oaths do say:

That Bert Billings came to his death by suffocation by foul air by fire in the Palisade mine, that there has been carelessness on the part of Bert Billings on entering into the mine at that time, and also on the part of the management in not providing for pure air.

In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

L. M. MILLER,
J. H. ACK7RMAN,
E. L. WADE,
WM. O'DONNELL,
M. J. O'NEIL,
T. M. JONES,
Jurors.

Attest:
L. F. INGERSOLL,
Coroner of Mesa County.

Here is a case complete in every particular. "BERT BILLINGS AND HIS COMPANIONS KNEW THE CONDITION OF THE MINE, AND ASSUMED THE RISK OF ENTERING IT" says the District Attorney elected by a combination of labor fakirs who led the pure and simple followers of the ballot box and a gang of political crooks who have been fighting the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado with every vile weapon in the arsenal of reaction. This combination has placed in office the notorious labor fakir, Dave Coates and has helped the mine owners in the State to comit hundreds of such crimes as is here told by J. W. Billings.

The miner, no more than the factory, or sweatshop worker, cannot pick and choose between safe and unsafe places to work, and well does this political lackey know it. He, like all of his kind, bank on the forgetfulness of the workers. They feel confident in the ability of the labor fakir to "deliver the goods" on election day and scornfully answer the man who comes asking for justice "you are not prosecuting."

May the murder of Bert Billings stir the miners of Colorado to shake off the fakirs who fatten on their ignorance and march to the ballot box to right their wrongs and pay off the debt they owe to those who starve them when they refuse to "ASSUME THE RISK" of entering death traps.

"Yea! but our debts be many,
"We of the grime and the sweat.
"Awake! O sleepers, O, blind, and think,
"'Tis not well to sleep on the crater's brink,
"We love not to be in debt."

THE FESTIVAL.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING GATHERING AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

The Event of the Year—Unqualled Program to Be Given by Kaltenborn's Orchestra—Call to Party Members to Assist in Making the Entertainment a Success.

The annual Thanksgiving festival for the DAILY PEOPLE will, after the campaign, be the principal event of the year. Last season it was held after a hard and trying campaign, but the boundless energy and willingness of the Socialist Labor Party members made it a surprising and encouraging success. There was not a single flaw, artistically, socially, or financially. For an organganization to be able to do that after every man and woman in it had put in four months of ceaseless work in agitation and campaigning shows the stuff of which our fighting party is composed. It was the greatest and best possible tribute to the sturdiness if our members that could possibly be given.

The existence of our official organ has been a thorn in the side of the capitalist politicians and newspapers. They have done their best to silence the rapid fire gun of Socialism, but they have succeeded so little that THE PEOPLE is now a fixture, and the next point is to place it on such a firm basis that it can develop in strength and striking force. Its hstory is an encouraging episode in the history of the party that made it. Born in adversity it was forced literally to hew its way along. The work has been slow and arduous, but for those very reasons it has been all the more sure and lasting.

The coming festival should reach the high water mark. It should be one that indicates the turning point in the history of the paper. An effort will be necessary, but there is no doubt that it will be made. The preliminary work has been auspiciously begun, and is being carried energetically forward. It now remains for the party members to contribute their share.

Last year the Ladies' Auxiliary gave the most important of all donations. They had charge of the grand bazaar, and the their efforts they raised the sum of several hundred dolllars. Gifts were sent from every part of the country. Some of them were of kreat value, and all, whether large or small, aided in swelling the sum total of receipts. Every state in the union sent something, and when they were exibited together they made an imposing display. When they were finally auctioned off their real worth became all the more apparent.

This year the call for gifts goes out somewhat late. It is therefore all the more necessary that special efforts be made to send them in at once. All are requested to send something. No matter what it is it can be put to good use. Those who doubt their own judgment in the matter of selections can send money direct to the secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Women can carry on such work effectively, and the women comrades are especially urged to commence it at once. Men, too, should not neglect it. Gifts must be obtained and it will be easy if the work is undertaken at once. Only a few short weeks remain, and they should be devoted to pushing forward this all important task.

New York must depend largely on its own efforts for the sale of tickets. The Kaltenborn orchestra, which scored such a great hit last year, and which is one of the best equipped and fully rounded musical organizations in the warld, will again furnish the music. Then there will be a variety entertainment, and a dance. The price of admission will be twenty-five cents. See that you are supplied with tickets, and that you push them out with energy. They can be obtained from L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

A special edition of the DAILY PEOPLE will be gotten out on that day, and to make it a success special advertisements must be gathered. The party members are now well fitted for this work, and they should set about it at once. The price of advertisements will be one dollar an inch, single column. Send copy and money direct to Hugo Vogt, 2-6 New Reade street.

The work as laid out is very simple, but requires united and constant effort. Gather gifts and send them to Miss Katie Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street. Tickets, which cost only twenty-five cents each, can be obtained from L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

Socialism and Evolution.

The Phfases.

There is always room at the top; you can't change human nature; wealth always will rule; the poor you shall always have with you—and many other platitudes along the same line—have for centuries been diligently cultivated by the dominating class for the express purpose of befogging the minds of the subjected class. To-day, as in the past, these expressions are being drilled into the minds of the latter class, in school and out of school, by the ruling class and its paid lackeys, for the sole purpose of pereptuating present social and economic institutions. This they hope to do by creating a belief, in the minds of the dissatisfied class, in the solidity and stability of human institutions. These stock expressions have gained such an influence over the minds of the average individuals who constitute the dissatisfied class, that until this influence is eradicated, the individual accepting these phrases as true, is a hopeless subject so far as the comprehension of socialist philosophy is concerned. One of the objects of this pamphlet, therefore, is to aid in removing the influence of such fake education. Since the rise of the Greenback craze in 1876 the impression has gained a foothold among the reactionary political forces of this country, that conditions, economic and political, in the United States were coming to be like those of Rome at the time of the downfall of the Republic, hence this political faction has done its best to create the impression that unless its political ideas were embodied into the laws of this country, the United States would follow in the footsteps of Rome and history would repeat itself.

These politicians have worn this expression (history repeats itself) threadbare, in their efforts to prove that we as a nation were following in the footsteps of Rome. In fact, it never has seemed to occur to these reformers that the Republic of Rome, whose industrial system was based upon slave labor, could have no analogy to that of the republic of the United States, whose industrial system is based upon wage labor. Had they done so, they would have seen that the only relation the United States bears to Rome socially is that of its legitimate grandchild in the process of economic evolution. The fact is a more fabulous myth was never instilled into the mind of man than that "history repeats itself," considering it, history, from a universal standpoint. The history of the human race no more "repeats itself," than does the history of the human embryo in the changes that take eplace in utero by which the ovum is transformed into a perfect child, or the different stages of the egg in its transformation into a full-fledged chick. In the life of the embryo child as well as the embryo chick, from the standpoint of development, every moment is different from every other moment. In each moment a special task is accomplished, differing from that done in any other moment. The same is true of universal history. As the child, in utero, in the process of development passes through stages that typify the evolution of the primordial mass of protoplasm through the reptilian, fish, amphibian, and mammallian forms of life up to the biped called man; so does the life of the individual typify the life of the nation, and it in turn that of universal society.

The history of the human race, as a social organism, to-day differs materially from that of yesterday and all the days of the countless past. So again will it differ from to-morrow and from all the days that are to come. Each little social group or nation may be said to bear the same relation, to the universal social body as does the individual to thesocial group or nation, and the cell to the human organism. As the cell dies or is transformed, so will the individual, the social group or nation, and the cell die or become transformed.

While the age of the cell is measured by seconds, the individual by years, the group or nation by centuries, that of humanity or universal society is measured by the human habitableness of this earth. Figuratively speaking, we might say the life of each of these is in proportion to its mass. While the history of one cell, under certain conditions, is the history of another cell under like conditions, the history of one individual the same as another individual under the same conditions and the history of one social group or nation the same as another social group or nation under the same conditions, and the history of one universal society, as this old world of ours, the basis of humanity's operations, is not and never has been and never will be the same at any two times in its history. Only by comparing our world with another world would the analogy hold good with universal society.

As soon as one comes to grasp these thoughts in their full significance, so soon is his faith shaken in the philosophy of the stability of human institutions as taught in all ages by the dominant satisfied class, and so soon also will he throw to the winds the reactionary phrase, "history repeats itself;" that moment will he come to grasp the principle that teaches the fluidity and instability of human institutions and that moment will he become a fit subject to study socialist philosophy.

It is evident that one of two standpoints is absolutely necessary to enable any one to understand fully scientific socialism in all its aspects, viz., one must either be a proletarian (a wage worker) or he must study social problems as a philosopher and scientist from the standpoint of the wage worker. In other words he must view the world either through proletarian eyes or at least from a proletarian stand point.

The middle class man, the professional man, the scientist who persists in studying social and economic questions from the standpoint of the property holder and not that of the propertyless, can never hope to come to a thorough knowledge of socialist philosophy. Not one of the critics of socialism, from Schaffle to Mallock and Ely, has designed to study the question from the proletarian standpoint. No wonder they are all at sea.

When once we have convinced the average individual of the inevitableness of socialism, while he may not become an active propagandist, he at least will cease to oppose the inevitable unless it be to his material interest to do so.

When once we can reach the wage worker, and rid his mind of the false teachings of the centuries and get him to grasp and comprehend the evolutionary law of development running through all things animate and inanimate; then will he the more readily grasp the teachings of the class struggle and the historic mission of his class. After pursuing this pamphlet should the reader care to investigate more fully the aims and object of militant socialism, we would recomend the reading of the following pamphlets in the order mentioned:

List No. 1.

Socialism, by McClure.
French and German Socialism, by Ely.
The Manifesto, by Marx and Engels.
"The Class Struggle," "The Working Class," "The Capitalist Class," and "The Socialist Republic," by Kautsky.
Utopia to Science, by Engels.
"What is Capital," and "The Workingman's Programme" by Lasalle.
"Wage Labor and Capital," and "Value, Price and Profit," by Marx.

List No. 2.

Meaning of Socialism, by Widdup.
What Political Economy Teaches, by Widdup.
"The Religion of Capital," and "The Right to be Lazy," by Lafargue.
"Socialism, What it is, and What it Seeks to Accomplish," and "No Compromise," by Liebknecht.
"Reform or Revolution." and "What Means this Strike," by De Leon.
Socialist Almanac, by Sanial.
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844, by Engles.

List No. 3.

The Exploitation of Labor, by Hazell.
"Taxation," "The New Trusts" and "Expansion," by Sanial.
"Eighteenth Brumaire" and the "Civil War in France," by Marx.
The Working Class Movement in England, by Aveling.
"Socialism and Single Tax," and "Economics of Labor," by Quelch.
Anarchism and Socialism, by Plechanoff.
A Discourse on Free Trade, by Marx.
A Summary of the Principles of Socialism, by Morris and Hyndman.

They may be had of "The Labor News Company," 2-4-6 New Reade street, New York City.

While reading the above the student can investigate with profit, Morgan's "Ancient History," Lafargue's "Evolution of Property," and Marx's "Capital." At the same time he should become conversant with the writings of Darwin, Huxley and Clodd. These also may be had of the Labor News Company.

Socialism and Envolution.

Material conditions are in the present, have been in the past, and in all probability will be in the future, the basis of all progress, whether social, ethical, or religious. Mankind has never taken a step forward along any of these lines until the material conditions or means by which he secures his livelihood, had first changed for the better. The epoch-making discoveries on which these changes depended, have, in many instances, seemed accidental, and the changes wrought in man's social condition by these inventions and discoveries were previously undreamed of by the men who made these inventions and discoveries. Evidence is accumulating day by day to prove to us that our ancestors, as well as the ancestors of all other races and nations began their career on this earth in a mental condition but little above the higher forms of brute creation, and that the transformation from the lowest state of savagery to that of the most civilized being, has been brought slowly almost imperceptibly through hundreds of thousands of years. The evidence is also accumulating to show that all change for the better in this particular has resulted from improved methods of gaining a livelihood, and not by ethical appeals to the people to usher in such change.

While the improved methods of securing sustenance viz. inventions and discoveries have seemingly been largely a matter of accident, on the other hand the social, moral and religious changes that evolved out of these inventions and discoveries have, to a great extent, been matters of necessity, not because they were right or wrong.

Prehistoric Period.

The idea that man began his career on this earth as a perfect individual, and from that individual descended the different grades of humanity found upon the earth to-day—ranging from the cannibalistic South Sea Islander to the highly civilized Caucasian— has long since been exploded and none has done more to make this fact clear than has Lewis H. Morgan in his epoch making book "Ancient Society." On this point he says, "The theory of human degradation to explain the existence of savages and barbarians is no longer tenable. It came in as a corrollary from the Mosaic cosmogony, and was acquiesced in from a supposed necessity which no longer exists. As a theory it is not only incapable of explaining the existence of savages but is is without support in the facts of human experience." Again he says: "The latest investigations respecting the early conditions of the human race are tending to the conclusion that mankind commenced their career at the bottom of the scale and worked their way up from savagery to civilization through the slow accumulation of experimental knowledge."

This book is the connecting link between the teachings of Darwin and Marx In fact, what Darwin did towards solving the riddle of biology, and Marx that of sociology, Morgan in this work has done towards clearing up the mist that has hung like a pall over man's prehistoric social condition. Without a knowledge of the teachings of this book no socialist's education is complete. With the writings of Darwin, Marx, and Morgan thoroughly digested, one is fitted to meet and defeat the whole host of capitalist economists.

Morgan divides man's prehistoric existence into six ethnical periods: three of savagery and three of barbarism. He says the first stage of savagery extended from the infancy of the human race to the discovery of fire, which enabled man to become a fish eating animal; the second extends from this discovery to the discovery of the bow and arrow: and the third extends from the close of the second period to the discovery of the art of making pottery. Then man, through this discovery rises into the first stage of barbarism that in turn extended to the domestication of animals in the east, and the cultivation of maize in the west. The second stage of barbarism extended from this time to the invention of the process of smelting iron ore and the manufacturing of tools and weapons from this ore. The third stage of barbarism extended from the time of the last invention to the beginning of the historic period and the consequent advent of civilization. He admits this classification is to a great extent arbitrary, and yet, practically speaking, he has to draw on his maginaation for only the first ethnical state or period, as the Australian aborigines, when discovered by Cook, were in the second stage of savafery.

According to Morgan, every improvement in man's social condition during any of these ethnic periods was preceded by some invention or discovery that changed to a great extent the means whereby he had heretofore secured his livelihood; in fact, he sustains the teachings of the Socialist to-day, who maintains that material conditions are the basis of all progress. He shows that in the first and second stages of savagery there was little if any property, and that in the third stage it consisted only of rude weapons, fabrics, wearing apparel, implements of flint, stone and bone, and personal ornaments. He says at this time a passion for its possession scarcely had been formed, because the thing itself scarcely existed. He shows that as a rule, during these six periods the line of descent was through the mother, and that all personal property on the death of the holder reverted back to the mother's gens. He proves that the human family began their career as extreme individualists every man's hand being turned against all other members of his species, and that this state of anarchy continued throughout the first period of savagery or until the discovery of the use of fire, and with it fish as a means of subsistence, at which time man, who heretofore had of necessity been restricted in his habitation, then became a migratory being by following up or down the course of rivers. Then the weak, in order to protect themselves against the strong, were compelled to travel in groups, and thus was the first communistic society formed, and thus through NECESSITY WAS ANARCHY OVERTHROWN and man became a social being.

He shows that from the beginning of the second ethnic period to the advent of civilization mankind lived as communists, and that this rude form of communism, in Rome and in Greece, was at the beginning of the historic period overthrown, as a result of the economic develpoment that made it imperative—would society progress to a higher state—to change first their political system from that of military democracies to absolute monarchies, and then to change the system of ownership so as to harmonize with the already changed system of production that had become individualistic. He argues that as the first crude form of individualism gave way to a crude form of communism, so will our more enlightened individualistic system, in turn give way to a more enlightened system of communism.

Materialistic Conception of History

Where he leaves off, at the beginning of the historic period, Marx and Engels in their "Communist Manifesto" begin. In fact, Morgan's work, published in 1877, is a complete confirmation of the materialistic conception of history, first set forth by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto," 1847, in the following words: viz., "The economic structure of society at any time prevalent constitutes, in the last instance, the whole superstructure of juridic and political institutions, as also the religious, philosophic and all other ideas of each historic period." In other words they contended man is not the maker of his own destiny, but, on the contrary, is largely a creature of circumstances. During the winter of 1894 and 1895 John Clark Ridpath, the historian, delivered a lecture in Lincoln, Nebraska, in which he said in substance that, "The whole tendency of modern thought is towards the elimination of individual agency and the exaltation of general causation. Man works at history, but does not determine its final shape. History is the aggregate of human force moving invisibly, but with visible phenomena, from savagery to higher development. Man is in it and of it, but does not direct its course. The moving force, call it logos, destiny, providence or God, is outside the mass of organic cells called man. Man takes his place by preference, but the preference is a part of the general plan. Man is of brief ephemeral existence, but the event stops not for his death. Man is circumscribed as to space, but the event has the world, the universe. Man is as nothing compared with the forces of nature that make him their toy. Yet man is not naught. He is a cell in the great world organism. He contributes his small molicule of original force to the great general causation. To be great is to respond to the conditions of one's age and fulfill them. Socrates, Phidias, Praxiteles, were the products of their time—their conditions. All the poets, orators and rulers of Rome were but the product of their time. Peter of Picardy, a little old monk riding on a mule, preached a holy war and for two centuries the world was turned upside down. But the conditions of the crusades were centuries in preparing, and Peter, the apparent cause, was only borne on the turbid stream that flows through all the ages."

A certain clas of scientific writers of the Spencerian individualistic school, while defending enthusiastically the theory of evolution in the biological world are blind to its application in the social and economic world. With them natural law dominates in the former, and the caprice of mankind in the latter. According to this school of philosophers, man is the product of his environment biologically but the maker of his own destiny socially and econofnically. Clodd, who belongs to a more consistent school of scientists, says in his story of creation: "If the theory of evolution be not universal, the germs of decay are in it," and so says every scientific Socialist of to-day. The world economically and socially has never stood still, but, on the contrary, there have been many and various changes in man's social and economic condition, even during the historic period to say nothing about the other ethnic stages of barbarism and savagery, that preceeded civilization. Aside from the Spencer school of extreme individualists, the scientific world is practically unanimous that these ethnic changes are due to the operation of natural law, the same as are the changes being wrought in the physical world. In other words, sience is contending that the changes in the economic and social world—the same as in the biological— are dominated by the law of evolution as set forth by Charles Darwin over fifty years ago. However, one does not have to be a scientist to see that the present system did not always exist, but that on the contrary it grew out of a less perfect pre-existing system, and that the one it supplanted was in turn preceded by a system less perfect than itself.

The Mission of Capitalism.

Taking these, now almost universally recognized facts as a starting point, we Socialists contend that since the present system, or capitalism, evolved out of one less perfect that itself, no one can logically maintain the perpetuity of the capitalist system.

Socialists, being evolutionists and believing in the law of progress understand that society must develop from lower to higher forms. They not only maintain that the present system will evolve into one more perfect than itself, but they also contend it has already nearly completed its mission—which was the perfection of the means of production and exchange to the point where there could be no question of the people's ability to supply their wants, as to luxuries and necessities. Having completed its mission, it must, like the ripened fruit, be nearly ready to drop of its own weight or like the chick nearing the end of the period of incubation, ready to burst its shell.

The Downfall of Capitalism.

We contend that in its infancy, each economic system and its social reflex, contain in embryo the elements of its own destruction and that this embryo develops and expands as does the system develop and expand; in fact that each economic system acts as an incubator of the egg that contains the elements of the chick that will eventually usurp its place in the economic universe. We say that in the infancy, childhood and youth of each social and economic system, the same as in the physical organism, the elements of construction predominate over the elements of destruction, but that eventually the reverse becomes true. We also assert that the capitalist system has already, in the United States, England, France, Germany and Austria, passed through its infancy, childhood and youth, is now in its manhood and nearing old age, and that in these countries the seeds of decay are in it. In other words, the elements of destruction now predominate over the elements of construction, hence the system in these countries must be near its end.

Destiny of Spain, Italy, Japan and China.

On the contrary Socialists realize that in China, East India and most other Asiatic countries, the same system is in its infancy: Japan, Russia, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Hawaii, West Indies, Mexico and the countries of South America, it is passing through the period of childhood, and in some of these countrits, especially Japan and northern Italy has nearly or quite reached manhood. We also realize that the capitalist system of production and exchange in all these latter countries —as a result of outside influences from the more fully developed capitalist world —will develop with lightning rapidity as compared to the countries first mentioned, and that they too will soon reach the period of old age and decay. In short these countries during the next twenty years will pass through the same stages of capitalist development it has taken England 250 years, France and the United States 100 and Germany 50 years to travel. Hence, Socialists say to all intents and purposes the world is now ready for the International Social Revolution.

Signs of the Downfall of Capitalism.

There ic no posibility of mistaking the material signs that indicate the downfall of the present system and the advent of the Socialist Republic, and what are the elements in the present system once conctructive, that have now become destructive? Under all preceding economic systems the fethods of ownership harmonized with the method of production and exchange, as it did under the present system, until the advent of modern machinery. From the downfall of the feudal system, out of which evolved the capitalist wage system, until the introduction of labor saving machinery, the laborer owned and controlled the tools with which he worked, also the raw material on which his efforts were expended and this in turn enabled him to own and control the product of his hands and brain and as a result he was always in a position to demand for his product its full equivalent in some other commodity that embodied as much social labor time as did his own.

Under handicraft production, the system of ownership being individualistic, harmonized with the system of production and exchange, also individualistic, and the laborer received his own. Under these conditions panics due to overproduction were unknown, as the laborers—the producers of all wealth—always had in their possession the means to purchase back the wealth created by their energies. On the contrary since the advent of modern machinery—the motive power of which is outside the animated piece of clay who tends it—and with its concomitant concentrated capital, the system of ownership no longer harmonizes with the method of production and exchange.

Under the capitalist wage system, while we still have individual ownership, the method of production, and exchange has, in all dominant industries, become purely co-operative, and through the operation of modern machinery, with this co-operative labor, production during the past 50 years has been multiplied many fold. To-day one-half of the laborers of the capitalist world can produce more than sufficient to supply the markets of the world and the other one-half, the major part of the time, are compelled either to beg or starve.

From 1840 to 1890, while the population of the United States increased three times, the wealth increased nine times and the capacity to produce wealth twelve times, and now it is estimated to have reached eighteen times what it was in 1840.

In the Februrry 8th number of the "Youth's Companion" for 1900, Lyman Gage, Secretary U. S. Treasury, is authority for the statement that the wealth produced in this country last year was sixty billion dollars. On a basis of 75 million population this would give $800 to every man, woman and child, or an average of $2400 for each actual producer. As the average wage in the United States is $300, this gives to the working class but one eighth of what the wealth each creates sells for on the retail market of the world, and as the capitalist class cannot onsume the balance, the merchandise accumulates, the warehouses become full to overflowing and industrial panics follow as a logical result, with the regularity of clock work.

The bankruptcy of the middle class tends to aggravate the inconsistencies inherent in the present system and from now on "the crisis plethorique" described by Fourier, will be more frequent than it has been in the past. At such time he says: "abundance becomes the source of destitution;" as the capitalist can no longer sell his product at a profit, this of itself stops production, which in turn throws the proletariat out on the street to starve; as they when employed are compelled, through the competition of those out of work, to sell their labor power for its value, viz. a mere subsistence wage. As a class they are always within 30 days of starvation. A condition is already reached in the more fully developed capitalist countries where the few who own the natural and social opportunities cannot, without surrendering their profits, furnish employment to those depending on them for the right of an opportunity to work, more than one-half the time, or to one-half of the toolless all the time. Under these deplorable conditions should one-half of the laborers be employed all the time, the other half can be, and in fact is used as a club in the hands of the capitalist class to enforce Ricardo's iron law of wages, that simply gives to the laborer just sufficient to maintain his existence and reproduce his species. These conditions are becoming more aggravated every day and the time is fast approaching when, as predicted by Marx the capitalist class will have to dole out in the form of charity the most of their profits in order to prevent the idle proletariat—that the capitalist machine system has made superfluous—from dying and stinking in their door yards. These are the principal reasons why the system supported and upheld by the capitalist class, is unable to meet the demands of the age, is beoming absolute and nearing its end. Hence to bring harmony out of chaos, to prevent the exploitation of the working class and thereby settle forever the question of the unemployed, Socialists contend that the system of ownership must be made collective in order to harmonize with the already changed system of production and exchange. In short the Socialist commonwealth must—would the world pregress —take the place of the present planless system. To quote the New York WEEKLY PEOPLE, June 3, 1900: "To-day there is no longer any question as to whether or not the system of private ownership in the means of production shall be maintained; its downfall is certain. The only question to be answered is this: Shall the system of private ownership in the means of production be allowed to pull society with itself down into the abyss; or shall society shake off that baneful burden, place it together with the implements of production in the hands of the people, to be operated collectively, for use and not for profit, and then, free and refreshed, resume the path of progress, which the evolutionary law prescribes to it?

Such is the question and such the alternative. Our generation stands where the roads fork. One path leads, througn ruin, back to barbarism; the other leads onward to the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Middle Class Doomed.

In the early days of the capitalist system every individual was free to compete with every other individual in any laudable enterprise and this acted as a powerful factor in developing production and facilitating exchange and distribution. In fact under small individual production, competition was constructive, but it now acts as an impediment to and in many instances is destructive of production, distribution and exchange, and none realizes this more fully than does the railroad kings, bonanza farmers, Standard Oil magnates, merchant princes, in fact, the big capitalist in general, who through the establishment of trusts, pools and department stores are trying to do away with competition by effective combination.

Already has this combination reached such a point that the small business man and farmerareruled out of the commercial world and are dropping like pins in a ten pin alley before the onslaght of these huge aggregations of capital and they too are now beginning to see that under this beautiful competitive system competition no longer competes.

Socialists see the combination that can perform a given task by the expenditure of the least amount of energy is bound to survive in the commercial world against all the competitors; that small production cannot hope to compete with large prduction. Hence they say, in view of this fact, it is only a question of time when the whole middle class—who on account of their inferior capital are compelled to work with a crippled tool, as compared witn plutocracy — will become bankrupt whence they will be forced into the ranks of the proletaire where they will be compelled to scramble for the right of an opportunity to become the paid attache of some huge machine; as the laborer under the present system no longer controls the movement of the machine, it controls his movements. All thinking people see that some radical change must soon take place would we avoid commercial feudalism. At the present rate of wealth concentration, as given by G. K. Holmes in the 1890 census reports, the middle class will be practically bankrupt before the year 1910. When that takes place, we will have on one hand not more than 10 per cent. of the population owning and controlling 90 or more per cent. of all the natural and social opportunities, and then will the period of incubation of the Socialist egg, laid and hatched by the capitalist system be near its completion, as not long will 90 per cent. of the people of this country beg the right of an opportunity to produce a mere subsistence, when the opportunities that have been created by their energies are ready to hand to insure to all who are willing to work, all that is needed from a materialistic standpoint, to convert this country and all others as fully developed into Social Edens.

The Social Revolution.

In order to insure this, a political revolution is needed by which and through which restitution shall be made to society of that of which society has been dispoiled, viz., all the social and natural opportunities and this in turn will mean the completion of the economic revolution, that has been going on since the advent of labor saving machinery. Then again will the method of ownership harmonize with the method of production and exchange.

This revolution in the United States and the republic and constitutional governments throughout the world where universal suffrage prevails; can and will be accomplished peacefully by the ballot, providing the capitalist class are willing to submit to the doctrine taught by them and their paid attorneys, in this country for 100 years, that constitutional majorities should rule; on the contrary in despotic countries, force may be needed to remove the capitalist incubus from the shoulders of the militant proletariat. In either case as soon as the period of incubation is complete and the shell containing the socialist chick shall have been cracked, we have no doubt as to who will gain possession of the social barnyard. In the language of Lassalle "The Social Revolution is bound to come. It will come either in full Panoply of law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes; or it may break in upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild disheveled locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread."

Plutocratic Class Also Doomed.

No fact in history stands out more clearly than that out of the material conditions brought into existence during the ancient classical regime, evolved the class whose mission it was to overthrow classical Society.

So under feudalism evolved the material conditions thar brought forth the town burghers, the embryo capitalist class, whose mission it was to overthrow feudal society and lastly out of the material conditions brought into evistence by capitalism, has evolved the modern proletariat, the wage working class, whose mission it is to overthrow capitalist society and with it the class who have fattened off their labor, the capitalist class, and with it also the economic system that makes the exploitation of labor possible.

It is a law of biology that when an organ ceases to function that moment does it begin to deteriorate, and ethnology teaches the same is true of classes in society. When a class reaches that point in its existence where it has no social function to perform, that moment does it begin to deteriorate. All dominant industries to-day are conducted from top to bottom by wage workers. The positions of common laborers, artisans, clerks, stenographers, foremen and superintendents are filed by this class in all these industries, and while these do all the socially necessary work, for a mere subsistence wage, the owners of these industries, the capitalist class, draw all the dividends and at the same time vegettate in luxuriant idleness. To-day the capitalist class is an idle class, a parasitic class, and as such can give no logical reason for its existence.

As an aid to social progress it has become obsolete, in fact, it is a supernumerary organ on the body social, and as such the sooner it is dead the better will it be for society. As the civilizations of Rome and Greece and the ancient classical world—that were based upon slave labor—gave way to Mediæval or Feudal civilization, that was based upon serf labor; so, in the interest of human progress, did the feudal system with its dominant class, the feudal barons, give way to the modern industrial or capitalist system, that has for its basis wage labor.

Each of these systems and its dominant class had a mission to accomplish, each passes through the different phases of youth, manhood and old age, each in its turn performed the social and economic functions set by destiny for it to do and each in the course of time, was tried, condemned and executed by the class, whose mission is was to carry society to the next round on the ladder of social progress.

As the dominant class of ancient classical civilization was overthrown by the embryo dominant class of feudal civilization and it in turn by the embryo dominant class of capitalist civilization; horsed by the class whose mission it is to carry society to the next mile post along the road of social progress. We repeat, this task and this mission belongs historically and logically to the proletarian class. All other are interested in perpetuating the present industrial system, that is based upon the exploitation of this the wage working class.

Would you hasten the consummation of their mission, then vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, from top to bottom at the next, next, next, etc., elections or until the socialist commonwealth becomes an accomplished fact.

H. S. ALEY, M. D.

Terms Defined.

1. A Commodity is the unit of wealth, under capitalism.

2. Wealth, under capitalism, is an aggregate of commodities.

3. Capital is that portion of wealth used—by the capitalist class, directly or indirectly—to exploit the labor of the proletarian class.

4. Dominant Capital, in any given enterprise or industry, is wealth so massed and organized as to completely dominate and control said enterprise or industry.

5. A Capitalist is one who uses a portion of his wealth, either directly or indirectly, to exploit the labor of one or more of the proletarian class.

6. A Dominant Capitalist is one whose wealth is of such magnitude and organized on such a basis as to enable him to dominate and control the business in which he is engaged.

7. Labor Power is man's ability to perform social or useful labor, either physical or intellectual.

8. A Proletarian is one who has nothing but his labor power to sell and who, in order to live, is compelled to sell this, his only commodity, from day to day, to one or more members of the capitalist class. In other words he is a wage slave.

5. Wages is the price paid by the capitalist class to the proletarian class for the commodity, labor power.

10. Labor is labor power in motion; or process of consumption.

11. By Capitalism we mean a social system based upon the private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution; said production and distribution being carried on, as a rule, cooperatively by wage workers or proletarians, whose compensation is based upon the cost or value of the energy they expend. The pol cal administration may be Republican, Democratic or Monarchic, either limited or absolute.

12. By Socialism we mean a social system based upon the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution; said production and distribution being carried on co-operatively by all who are physically and mentally able to work—under a semi-democratic, semi-republican administration. Compensation for services being on the basis of to each according to his deeds, less his proportianate share of the social expenses.

NEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The most important news from the Field of Capital during the week past is that relating to consolidations in the coal-mining, in which the J. P. Morgan clique are most prominent.

Among important coal projects is that reported of the Pennsylvanio Company, in securing options on coal lands in New River district in West Virginia, to ship the coal to tide-water; a combination headed by the McKee Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia, which owns 65,000 acres of land, and a deal which will give French capitalists control of 110,000 acres of coal and timber land on the upper Guyandotte River. The Pocahontas Coal Co. has decided to buy the Flat Top Coal Land Association for $10,000,000. This is a J. P. Morgan scheme. From Columbus, Ohio, comes the report that the bituminous coal deal in that district is rapidly nearing completion. J. Pierpont Morgan is said to be interested in the scheme. It will take not less than $5,000,000 to finance the deal.

J. P. Morgan is now reported to be forming an armor plate trust, whose immense plant is to be situated not far from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. The Bethlehem Carnegie and Sparrow's Point Companies are to be included in the scheme.

It now appears that the consolidation of the leading rubber companies of the country will soon be effected, these being the United States Rubber Company, Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and the Akron Rubber Company.

Consolidations keep pace merily in banks also, five of the largest banks contemplating merging.

C. W. Morse, of Tamany Ice fame, and other controlling interests in the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America have obtained control of the recntly organized $10,000,000 Cumberland Valley Telephone Company, of Pennsylvania.

As foreshadowing the doom of the small factories, we have the report of the American Cigar Company, stating that it now operates forty-one factories.

A combination of almost $50,000,000 capital has been formed of all the yellow pine lumber mills in Southern Texas. The Texas anti-trust law is a great thing.

The Cuban wage workers are to be further civilized by a large concern, the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company, which has bought 10,000 acres of land in Cuba and will build a crushing mill.

The British capitalists are learning by hard experiance from the Americans and acordingly thirteen leading British tobacco manufacturers have combined under the name of the Imperial Tobacco Company, to meet American competition.

In Germany the industrial situation still continues in its depressing condition universal despondency is increasing.

GRAND SUCCESS!

(Continued from Page 1.)

the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owning the murderous Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Long Island Railroad, with our man, President Baldwin of the Long Island Road up as chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, we too want to be let alone and not have to pay for violating the speed ordinances and the 10 hour railroad law, and when we build our new depots and tunnels in Brooklyn and Manhattan, and want millions of dollars of franchise for nothing, we don't want to have to whack up; we, the Gould Manhattan Elevated Railroad don't want to be sand-bagged by the Tammany Health and Park Departments for violating park, and sanitary and public nuisance laws; we, the the swarm of factories of all kinds that cripple and murder our employes because we don't obey the law that says we shall have safeguards for our machinery and fire-escapes to our buildings; we the department stores that fork out tens of thousands of dollars not to have to comply with the sanitary and child labor laws; we, Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' City Committee, and brother W. Bayard Cutting, President of the Tenement House Commission, we high moguls caught red-handed violating our own tenement laws in our own tenements, we don't want to have to put money in the Tiger's uncultured paw for doing so;nor do we, William Waldorf Astor, nor we, John Jacob Astor, nor we, a hundred others of the Four Hundred, actually caught by both Republican and Democratic police for years harboring prostitutes in our tenements, we don't want to pay; nor do we, St. Clement's Church caught harboring disreputable people in our Third street tenements, nor do we, Holy Trinity Church, $100 000 000 corporation, owning swarms of festering tenements out of which every year Holy Bishop Potter draws his $25 000 of blood money:——"We all want to be let alone in the only pursuit that is worth while, the making of money;" therefore we'll have our own business administration so that hereafter while they still break the laws, we won't have to "divvy" up with Tammany Hall to keep "mum." (Tumull tuous applause.)

It is not to be understood however that all corporations are opposed to Tammany. Some corporations have had their growth so closely bound up with that of Tammany and receive such exclusive favors from it, that they do not care to change; for example, the notorious Tammany Hall, Metropolitan Street Railway Company; owned by the Tammany Democrats Standard Oil Whitney, Yellow Journal Hearst, and others. And again all large corporations make it a point to have an anchor to both sides, to have their owners take part as big politicians in both old parties. Thus we find John C. Sheehan in the Seth Low camp while his law partner Martin W. Littleton is the man who nominated Shepard for Mayor: both are counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Likewise Shepard himself—the Sugar Trust attorney—and the Tammany millionaire McDonald and Belmont are associated together with Vanderbilt, the Republican, in the Rapid Transit Subway. In this way certain corporations are taken care of no matter which old party is in power and catch the working-class suckers in the gills a-comin' and a-goin'. Corporations and corruption is the rule under both. (Tumultuous applause.)

There is yet another-self-pillorying out of the many I want to refer to. That is on the question of fallen women. Every honest intelligent man knows that there no more needs be prostitution among the human race than there is among birds or horses or Indians or was among our American forefathers. And yet these moral reformers from Bishop Potter down, claim that prostitution is necessary. Carrie Nation Jerome, their head crusader—who at one moment will admit that prostitution is not natural, by saying that there was a time when all Irish and Jewish women were pure—will in the next breath declare that you can't stop prostitution and that he is not trying to!

Think of the men like these who will rear on their hind legs and squeal like a maniac jackass at the mere mention of the S. L. P., and yell that Socialism would destroy the family, think of them claiming that prostitution is necessary to their form of society—capitalism. No wonder Prof. Huxley said that if the human race could not produce a higher form of society than the present one, we should welcome some friendly comet that would dash it out of existence..

The capitalist class is so rotten that you might as well look for it to reform society as the devil himself. What can you think of it when leading members like Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Belmont, wife of the Tamany millionaire, attend a dog luncheon where their little poodles are given a spread at $25 a plate and are afterward crowned with flowers? Don't it make you think of the degenerates of the ancient world who fed the sacred ass on roses? or of the paretic prisoners nowadays who fondle rats and roaches in their cells and hold imaginary conversation with them? Think of William K. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould's son, and a great banker and reorganizer of Wall Street, who sail around the world with their yachts turned into bawdy houses—I suppose so Tammany can't collect. The members of the Four Hundred are continually in the divorce courts with cases so filthy that seal them from the light of publicity; more and more they are filling the sanitariums; and they show their purity by marrying off their daughters to the syphilitic "nobility" of Europe and falling down in adoration at the feet of the greatest libertine of the age, H. R. H. King Edward of England. What we need more than clean streets is cleaner and more sanitary morals among the rich, and one of the first jobs the Socialist Labor Party will have to do when it acquires control will be to abolish, and then disinfect the capitalist class, educate it, reform it and put it to work, so it will no longer be the great menace, the yellow peril, it is to-day to the community. (Great applause.)

Although the Citizens Union is backed by men who have thousands of millions of dollars, not one single effort is made to abolish prostitution. Why? Because prostitution is a pillar of the Capitalist, or Wages System and you can't pull out that pillar without at the same time pulling down the whole obscene Temple of Capitalism itself.

You cannot abolish the Commodity Prostitution until you abolish the Commodity Wage Labor. You cannot abolish the Commodity Wage Labor except you abolish the Capitalist, you can't do that except against the inveterate hostility of every capitalist: Tammany and Citizen alike. Why? Because he lives in idleness and ever increasing wealth upon that commodity. The goods called Labor differ from all other goods. All other goods are dead and create no surplus for money invested in them: on the contrary they decay. Labor goods, however, being human, **CREATE**, they have the special extraordinary property of being the creator of all wealth. Hence the capitalist believes in such goods, he believes in a market where he can purchase these alive, self-propelling, perpetual motion goods called labor.

These goods will produce for him while he loafs, say $4, so that if he pays $3 for it, he has $1 profit (or stealings), if he pays $2 for it, $2 profit, and if $1 for it, he has $3 profit. Hence it is to his interest to buy labor as cheap as possible. Hence he ransacks the whole world for cheapest labor, hence he beats down workingmen with improved machinery, Tammany and Citizens Union Court decisions, police and gatling guns; hence he employs woman labor in place of man, child labor in place of women; hence he employs girls who can take less wages because they are supported partly by their parents; and hence—because the less the wages, exactly the greater are the dividends—hence, the department store, the shirt factory, box factory, restaurant and other places force women to supplement their wages by prostitution. They say to a girl as I heard Millionaire Chittenden admit when she protests she can't live on the pitiful wages: "Oh, well, you can make that up all right on the side." And when she asks what do you mean, reply: "Why you must get a gentleman friend to take care of you like other girls." (Cries of shame! shame!)

The capitalist class has become a peril like a maniac monkeying with dynamite. With all the forces of science and machinery and government in their hands, with the machine in front of you in the shop and the machine gun at your back, they tear down wages and tear up employment, they break up the home, tear the men from their homes and destroy the possibility of having homes, and drive increasing numbers of women to prostitution. If then we want to abolish vice, we must not only smash Tammany that levies on vice, but we must smash the Citizens Union that is here chiefly instrumental in producing vice. Capitalism is the rattle-snake whose system distils poison, Tammany is simply the hollow tooth that acts as reservoir to hold that poison. (Great applause.)

I have shown you that the trouble with workingmen and workingwomen is that they are only goods. Now then as goods their market price can be forced down by the capitalist not only by forces he possesses in the city but by forces outside the city. These forces are:

1.—Labor-saving machinery.
2.—Police and military.
3.—The courts.

You are subject in New York city to the effects of the labor-saving machinery of the United States, no matter where it is located, because the men who are displaced continually in thousands of places sooner or later come to New York, if they cannot get work elsewhere.

Labor, like water, seeks a common level and you cannot bail it out at one spot without it rushing in from all sides and brings all to a comon level again. Again if at any time a New York capitalist wants to beat you down, he can shift a load of merchandise labor, like wheat, from Chicago a thousands miles over night. The railroad and telegraph have abolished time and space, so that the New York labor market is really the same as the Chicago. And if you resist this effort at importation, then you become subject to the second club, the military, and they can have you and your wages shot down just as in 1895 the Republican Governor Morton did with the troops in Democratic Brooklyn or Govreonr O'Dell recently with Brooklyn troops smashed the Albany strike 150 miles away. Wages, you see, depend on something more than mere municipal government. It may interest you workingmen here to-night to know that the Democratic candidate for Controller, Wm. W. Ladd, Jr., helped prepare the military code of 1898 of New York State and by that code not only can the Governor call out the troops, but a Tammany or Citizen judge, immediately upon issuing an injunction call out the military at once himself and make you obey it. Mr. Ladd is also on the military staff of Gen. Roe, who went against the Croton Dam strikers.

Third, the courts. The old parties, to keep you fooled, spend a long time getting a law like the prevailing rate-of-wages law through the legislature and all the labor fakirs howl what a great thing it is. But when it comes to be applied right here in New York City on contracts held by both Tammany Hall and Citizens Union contractors, their own judges declare that law to be unconstitutional.

I want to draw your most special attention to this question of the courts and to the particular law. You will observe that Low and Shepard when talking on the 8-hour law and prevailing rate of wages law, which they rarely do, are as careful as cats treading on egg-shells. Good reason why: they know that they are all both on the same platform of point-blank hostility to Labor and that their real platform is the same and is written in the decisions of their judges. Let me first call your attention to the fact that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which unanimously knocked out the law, is composed of four Democrats and three Republicans and that Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, whose term is up, has been renominated by Tammany Hall and unanimously endorsed by the Anti-Tammany Bar Association; also that Judge Van Brunt, the notorious enemy of labor, against whom we earnestly warned you in the Van Wyck campaign of 1897 when Van Brunt ran on all four tickets at once—Republican, Tammany, Citizens Union and Henry George—he is also a member and voted to down the law. Next the case went to the Court of Appeals—the highest court in the State —and that court, composed of six Republicans and four Democrats, were so unanimous in declaring the law unconstitutional that they left only one Republican and one Democratic judge to put up the bluff of an apparently dissenting opinion. And who was the man they picked out to write the opinion of the court? Why a Tammany man, as usual, Judge O'Brien. (Applause).

Now observe that in this decision declaring the law unconstitutional, he said that not only would a law be unconstitutional that prevented a **PRIVATE** employer from buying labor at the market rate, but it would be unconstitutional in preventing the **CITY** from buying at the market rate. So that no matter whether Low or Shepard is mayor and they undertake great municipal works, the law forbids them to pay more than the market rate. In either case they will treat you as a great business corporation would and that's what you can't stand.

But the judge went further and said that the prevailing rate of wages law violated the fundamental law of the land —the freedom of contract—that is to say, the unlimited freedom of exploitation of the workingman by the capitalist, the right to buy labor goods, human goods, from the cheapest—and therefore most nearly-starving seller. You are to be subject to the terrible cut-throat competition of the labor market—you are to be absolutely marked as goods. You may try to prevent it in New York City: it will not go, because it violates the constitution of the State of New York; you may change the constitution of the State of New York, but that will not go, because labor is goods all over the land; you will at last have to go to the Capitol at Washington and amend the constitution of the whole country. It was the same way as with chattel slavery; it was recognized by the constitution of the United States, the negroes were only classified as goods; and although one Northern State after another passed laws prohibiting it within their borders, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1857 declared it constitutional in the **WHOLE** country, it threw every state and city open to slavery, and it finally had to be abolished by the Civil War and the XIV Amendment of our National Constitution. So with Wage Slavery: we shall abolish it by gaining control of the national powers and then we will blot it out of every state and town by nationally destroying the classification of labor as goods, by making the buying and selling of labor illegal, by making the workingman fully a person, by taking from the capitalist class the machinery of production and making it the joint property of the whole people. (Great applause.)

But, you say, we want something now? We can't wait for the Socialist Republic. What could you do with the city government in your hands? A great deal. There are still many principles of law and custom we could use to great advantage. The Socialist Labor Party, tho' not large, like the little hydraulic jack that can raise a locomotive off the body of an engineer, can even with only the city government in its hands powerfully ease up the pressure of Wage Slavery on the workers. (Applause)

For instance, we could settle the school question without capitalist courts being able to reverse us. Do you know how many children of school age there are in New York that cannot attend school? The Board of Education report for 1900 showed 340,000! Well, we would put these, now 350,000 to 400,000, children all to school. That would mean, to begin with, an enormous demand for labor to build and run the schools. But it would mean something else. There must be 150,000 to 200,000 of these children at work. What would it mean when we took the multitude of children away from selling the yellow "Journal" and the Dirty "Sun," away from Tammany Hall Macy's Store, away from Tammany Hall Abraham & Straus's store, away from Holy John's store, and out of all the stores and factories? It would mean just that many more men and women to fill their places and wages would correspondingly go up! You will now understand why it is that both Tammany and the Cits refuse to provide schools enough: it means both more taxes and more wages out of the pockets of the Tam.-Cit. thieves. (Applause.)

Then under the law of public nuisances we could tear down thousands of tenements, the building of new ones in the places of which would provide employment. Besides, the city would purchase land and erect **HOMES** for the workers, renting them to them at the actual cost of construction and maintenance, and these homes would have their own bathrooms!

Then municipal coal yards, ice stores, bakeries and drug stores would furnish their articles to the workers at cost, while free legal and medical attendance would immensely relieve the wage workers.

In case of strikes, etc., especially, would the policy of the Socialist Labor Party be of immense aid to the strikers. To begin with, Socialist police would make it safe for men to belong to a bona fide trade union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, by following up company spies and preventing their attendance at union meetings, while through the **DAILY PEOPLE** we would post the names and pictures of these scoudrels. Then, in case of a strike we could issue an absolute order and drive away imported men and put in jail the convicts they brought in while punishing the employer to the full limit of the law. Along with that would go the voting of money to the strikers by the city treasury. Strikes could be won sometimes then.

Another great source of support to the strikers would be the Socialist municipal ownership of the street railways, etc., whereby there would be thousands of men secure of their jobs—because under a working class administration, and having the power of choosing and removing their own superior officers—and, getting good wages from the Socialist city, they would naturally contribute large sums to help strikers against private companies, while I have no doubt the street-car men would make way within their safe ranks for some of the men hounded and blacklisted by the private companies,

These and many other things could be done, when we controlled the city government and could collect taxes from the robber capitalist class and economically administer the government, but most powerful of all your manly attitude on the capitalist and in rousing your fellow wage-slaves throughout the whole country. The capitalist would have to make reforms himself, hoping to quiet you so you could not take all. (Applause)

Contrast such a programme with those of the other parties:

The Citizens' Union cleans streets to starve in.

Tammany Hall, a clean sweep of everything not nailed fast.

The Dipsomania, clean armories and nice clean bullets to kill you with, when on strike.

The Socialist Labor Party, the clean morals of a clean working class, using the machinery of the city government to get back out of the capitalist as fast as possible, as much as possible of our wealth as he has stolen.

Don't forget that both the Plattites and the Crokerites promise you a business administration. If you are not sick enough of the iron hand of the business man in the shop, store or street railway, why it would be useless to talk to you. You know what rule means. It means thatunder either Low or Shepard business men will still throw you out of the tenement onto the sidewalk; that machines, whether in Tammany-owned or Citizens' Union-owned factories will still throw you out of work and wages that they will still use the tender bodies of women and chidren as a sandbag to beat you down with; they will still be able to cut you to pieces with the whip of discharge and blacklist. Under Tammany rule or Citizens' the police and the judges will still be your enemies, and you know that however much the Citizens' Union may denounce the criminal character of Tammany, it always praises that criminal organization when its bloody clubs break up your strikes or your street meetings. (Loud applause.)

Don't be carried away by any whoop-it-up movements. You have had enough of them now to know. You had the Cleveland movement, the Henry George movement, the Populist movement the Bryan movement, the Debs' movement (which didn't move), and now Citizens' Union and Tammany. These movements make a vast noise and stand up before you like the pillars of sand that reach the clouds on the desert of Sahara, but soon the whirlwind that held them passes and the pillar falls, burying you beneath its wreck. What you want is the Eddystone lighthouse of the S.L.P., and built on a rock, defying the storms and throwing out its light to the struggling wage-worker. These old parties lift you up with great excitement during the short campaign, but when election day is past you strike the herd bottom with the terrible jar of the shut-down the cut-down,down and the throw-out. It is like the Chinaman's toboggan ride. Asked to describe it he said it was: "Whis-s-s-ht! Walkee back milee!" That's what you get if you vote the old party ticket. (Laughter and applause.)

Stand up and be a man. You can never accomplish anything unless you stand erect. So long as the ancestors of the human race went on all fours they couldn't rise above the level of apehood, man had no thinking brain. Not until driven by stern necessity man stood erect, did he learn the use of arms and tools and how to **THINK**, and thereby conquer Nature and the Brute. So with us to-day: a peril greater than wild beasts and savage nature threatens Humanity. To-day Society is involved in the meshes of a great network of political and manufacturing machinery. That machinery in the hands of the mad, Nero-Capitalist class is cutting to pieces. We have, therefore, to get off our intellectual stomachs stand erect, rise above the level of the Goo-goo, the Garoo, the Kangaroo, the Me-too and Tammany-too, and seize that wealth and machinery and use it for the benefit of the working class, the human race. (Great laughter and applause.)

I want to impress on you that this is purely a question of Law and that we who have the overwhelming majority of votes can change that Law to suit ourselves. The day will come when we shall completely expropriate the capitalist and for his consolation shall give this "law and order" gentleman a dose of his own medicine and say: "The Law giveth and the Law taketh away, blessed be the name of the Law. It is simply this absurd worship of the law of private property in the means of production that enslaves the workingman. To-day he is legally free and yet actually industrially, often worse off than the former negro chattel slave. It is true bloodhounds no longer pursue his footsteps, but the raging wolves of hunger never lose his trail, and bring him back to his master; it is no longer the black-snake whip, but the blacklist—that cat-o-million-tails, that searches out every city and shop of the country and cuts through the wage-slave's back to the very heart; he is no longer branded or crop-eared, but the uniform, the brass check and the convict system of photographing and identifying criminals is applied to him, and he can never escape his owners. Wherever he turns, east or west, north or south, he sees the signs: "Private Property, No Admittance." "No trespassing, under penalty of the law," everywhere the circular dead line of private property, and although just over it are mountains of food and wealth of his own creation, yet so papalyzed is by that line that he dares not cross over it, and so falls down and dies inside that circle. That circle of private property that surrounds him rests solely in the law and the law rests solely in his own brain. Change your brain, your mind, and the law vanishes and you are free. The workingman to-day reminds one very much of a certain foolish bird. Of that bird it is said that if you draw around it a distinct circle in white chalk, that circle will so hypnotize that foolsh bird that although you place food and water just beyond the line, that foolish bird dare not budge, but sits motionless, stupefied, paralyzed, for days until it finally falls over dead within the circle. Mr. Workingman, are you going to do like that bird? If so, then, you are as foolish as that bird, and the name of the bird, let me tell you, is Goose. Don't be a goose, be a man, wake up, join us, vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket and we'll all step across that line of private ownership into the wealth and freedom that belong to us. [Loud and long cheers and applause.]

Comrade Daniel De Leon was introduced as the next speaker, and spoke inpart as follows:

The Socialist Labor Party, in this municipal campaign, faces a paradox. The nominees for the head of the tickets of the two old capitalist parties were, at the last municipal campaign, united on a third ticket and the burden of their song was unqualified denonciation of the two old party machines in this city as hopelessly corrupt. This year we see them back to their respective vomits. What self-respecting man can this year vote for the epublican nominee and former denouncer of the Republican machine,—Seth Low? What self-respecting man can this year vote for the Tammany nominee and former denouncer of the Tammany machine,—Edward M. Shepard? If they spoke truth at the last municipal contest, then they stand to-day self-stultified before the public; if their present posture is correct, then they stand self-convicted as four-years-ago common slanderers. (Great applause).

But it is not simply a paradox that confronts the Socialist Labor Party in this campaign, and whose viciousness the Party opposes. The S.L.P. is confronted with an infinitely weightier issue. It is the issue of Anarchy, represented by the Shepard-Low attitude. The position of these gentlemen amounts to saying that government is a thing that falls from the stars; that it is not the natural result of the economic condition of a people; that a government can of itself, by itself, establish purity. This is the theory of Anarchy. From it spring the Czolgoszes. The difference between the Czolgosz method and the Low-Shepard method is one of temperament only, qualified by opportunity. Either con take the place of the other. (Applause). This stupid and immoral theory—always latent in capitalist politics but brought our strongest in this campaign—the Socialist Labor Party makes head, determined head against. (Applause).

The city government IS corrupt, aye, its corruption cries for redress. But its corruption is not a whit less than the corruption found in the State and National Government. One common cause underlies the putrefaction in all. All are plundering committees. They cannot choose but be such, because they are the spawn of a social system of plunder—the capitalist system. (Applause). Not as Anarchists, not as quacks, do the Socialists approach the problem. They approach it with a knowledge born of earnestness, and an earnesteness born of moral fibre. They lay the axe, not to the head, but the root of the Tree of Evil. They demand the overthrow of the Capitalist tree, which draws its sap from the Working Class and gives its fruit and shelter to the idle or Capitalist Class. (Great applause). In the camp of one party only—the Socialist Labor Party,—of one set of candidates only—the set headed by Benjamin F. Keinard—is reared the standard, around which the class conscious workingmen, together with all other decent and intelligent citidens, will rally next November.

And that is the work that will tell; all other time will scatter into the ash-barrel of history.(Applause and cheers).

Comrade William S. Dalton was then introduced, and spoke in part as follows:

This meeting to-night gives the lie to the vicious capitalist press of this city in its attempt to create the impression that the only issue in this campaign is whether the working class shall be fleeced by the capitalists with the help of Tammany or without such help. This meeting is convincing proof that the working class is awakening to the fact that the real issue in this and every election is whether the working class shall put an end once and for all to the system under which they are robbed and enjoy the wealth which they produce or shall the plundering of the producer, by the parasite, the enslavement and degradation of the working class be endorsed and continued by the votes of the victims. (Applause.

With us it is not a question of whether the blackmailers who protect the robbers are known as goo-goos, garus, or tippers and tappers; a leech under any other name would suck as much blood. (Laughter and applause).

The Socialist Labor Party concerns itself only with the question of how to put an end to the misery and poverty we suffer under and it declares that the only way to do it is for the workers to quit voting for more work for themselves and more wealth for their masters and to begin the more sensible plan of voting more work for the capitalists, who are all out of work and more wealth for the workers who are all of wealth. (Great applause).

We claim that the capitalists own all the wealth of this nation not by virtue of having produced it, and not because they paid the real producers for it, nor yet because of any superior strength of brain or brawn, but simply because their rat-like cunning and the tricks of the political and labor fakirs whom they employ has divided at the ballot box those who suffer together in the factory, mill and mine. This division of the workers gives to the idlers the control of the law-making power, and it is this power which determines who shall own the machinery of production and the wealth produced. When you elect a man to office on any ticket but that of the Fighting Socialist Labor Party you merely furnish your enemies with a ready made lackey who will not only work faithfully to the end that you and yours will be driven by hunger to strike but will also see to it that the police and militia are on hand to club and shoot you into submission. The records of all those parties no matter what their names proves the truth of this statement. The Republicans and Democrats send the militia while the Kangaroo Social Democrats only build the armories for the militia to practice and drill for the murder of the unarmed strikers whom the labor fakir friends of the Kangaroos lead to slaughter. (Applause).

The Socialist Labor Party wants control of the law-making power, not to build sanitary armories for murderers, but to build schools and homes for the children of the workers, not to shoot strikers and break strikes but to abolish scabs by abolishing the scab and strike-producing capitalist class and system. (Great applause).

If you want to better your condition as wage workers vote straight the Arm and Hammer ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, for I tell you the capitalists fear one class conscious vote more than they do a dozen fakir-led strikes. When your enemy sees that you are beginning to use that most powerful weapon, the ballot, he will not be so quick to goad you to battle. If you would be free and have your loved ones enjoy the sunshine and happiness which plenty will bring; if you would banish forever the spectre of want which haunts your life, you must refuse longer to scab on your class on election day, you must be loyal to your class and unite with the militant host which marches under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and cast your vote for the emancipation of your class. (Continuous applause).

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KANGAROO ANTICS.

They Try to Steal the Emblem of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Social Democrats tried some time ago to steal the emblem of the Socialist Labor Party. It did not succeed, but now again in Nebraska, it has made another attempt, and one that is more sneaking and dastardly than the former ones. The members of the Socialist Labor Party thereupon circulated the following statement petition:

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF NEBRASKA VS. THE SO-CALLED "SOCIALIST PARTY" OF NEBRASKA.

A PROTEST.

To the Honorable Secretary of State,
Lincoln, Nebr.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned citizens af this state, and members of the Sovialist Labor Party of Nebraska, do hereby enter our Protest against the use of the emblem of said Party: namely, the "Arm and Hammer" by the parties placed in nomination at the Mass Convention, held in Omaha, at Washington Hall, Septembed 21, 1901, who, up to July 19,1901, had been variously known as the "Social Democracy," "Debsites" and "Social Democrats."

We also protest against the use of the name or any portion of the name of the "Socialist Labor Party" by said parties, and for the following reasons, to-wit: Nationally, the Socialist Labor Party has been recognized as one of the political forces in the United States since 1888, and in Nebraska since the presidential election of 1896, at which time there was cast for its state candidates an average of 763 votes. Again in 1898 the Socialist Labor Party of Nebraska placed a full state ticket in the field, but on account of the change in the election law —1896 and 1897—that barred any party who went on the ticket by petition, from having its emblem or name placed on said ticket, the vote of said Socialist Labor Party fell to 248 in Nebraska in spite of the fact that Socialist sentiment was and is constantly on the increase. In consequence of another radical change in the election law of Nebraska (1898 and 1899) the Socialist Labor Party, was not on the State National ticket in 1900, as its members were unable to get the necessary 5,000 signatures to their petition instead of the 500 required in 1896 and 1898. However, in this year 1900, a state legislative ticket was nominated in Lancaster county for whose candidates an average vote of 30 was polled. To-day the Socialist Labor Party has an official standing in two states in the Union, namely New York and Rhode Island. Last fall the vote cast for its candidates in 26 states ranged from 24 in Georgia to 12,623 in New York. The total for its presidential electors being 34,191.

As an national organization the Socialist Labor Party first entered the field in 1888, since which time it has been represented in every national election. The vote for its presidental electors was in 1888, 2068; in 1892, 21,157; in 1896, 36,564, and in 1900, 34,191.

Since the birth of the Socialist Labor Party in 1888 at least a dozen so-called reform parties have sprung into existence, lived their short life and passed into oblivion, and within the last four years another of these mushroom political growths has sprung into existence, and is notw trying to pilfer our emblem and a portion of our name—here in the State of Nebraska. Since this organization, namely, the "Debsites" or "Social Democracy" was first organized, their name as we have stated has been changed from "Social Democracy" to "Social Democrats" and on July 19, unity conference, held in Idianapolis, Indiana—while opposing the Socialist Labor Party at every turn in the road—they decided to take for their name the word Socialist, but at the same time adopted as their emblem the "Arm and the Torch" NOT THE ARM AND THE HAMMER. The Socialist Labor Party was invited to take part in the Unity Conference, but by a referendum vote unanimously declined, without thanks, proof of which fe hereby produce, namely the reply of our National Executive Committee, through its secretary, Henry Kuhn, to Theo. Debs, national secretary of the Social Democratic Party. The compiled statute of Nebraska for 1901, section 128, Page 610 makes it a fraud for one political organization to adopt the emblem of another. Section 131, Page 612 of the same, prohibits a new party from adopting the name of or any portion ofthe name of any other party. THEREFORE, we deny to the above parties the right, legally or otherwise, to the use of our emblem or any part of our name.

NEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

During the past week has been issued a report on trade and labor organizations prepared under the direction of the Industrial Commission. This shows the aggregate membership of the labor organizations in the United States on July 1, 1901, as 1,400,000, of which 950,000 are members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These figures, taken frim sources that keep the fakirs in pay, do not tally very well with the fakirs' fifures, Gompers & Co. claiming a membership of 2,000,000 against the government's estimate of 950,00 in the A.F. of L. The Socialist Labor Party, however, has shown the American Federation of Labor to consist of only about a quarter of a million members.

The Amalgamated Association of I., S. & T. W., at its next annual convenion will take up the question of admitting unskilled workmen, heretofore refused admission. The "aristocracy of labor" is passing and fakirs must have dues.

How necessary it is for workingmen to organize on revolutionary political lines is shown by the fact that Organizer Guntner of the Woodwarkers—Union is under arest in Maysville, N. Y., under indictments that set forth, among other things, that strike rumors he has set afloat have the effect of depreciating the value of stocks and bonds of the Jamestown manufactories and ruining their business. As business is revognized by the laws of the United States, a strike which hurts business—and no other strike is effectual—is illegal, and can be suppressed by law, and such a position cannot, in the last analysis, be overthrown except by overthrowing the government that recognizes private business.

How that fight between Labor and Capital becomes gradually extended as one fight over bith Europe and America is seen from the strike at the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Elizabeth. The entire plant, it is claimed, can be closed down for three months, by reason of the surplus machines piled up in anticipation in a big shoehouse and the absolutely needed work can be done in the company's big plant at Kilbowie, Scotland, near Glasgow. The American, taught to hate the foreigner, will now find that he needs his solidarity. But American labor must be encouraged, you know.

The miners and breaker men at the Pine Brook breaker at Scranton, Pa., have returned to work unconditionally. Of course the two weeks strike on the Chicago and Southwestern in Indiana has ended. The workers must have got nothing, because nothing is said of what they got. Indiana glass workers—many of whom are Belgians—appeal to the government to prevent the landing of a number of Belgian glass workers said to be coming here. Thus does the "aristocracy of labor." The miners in the Hopkins County, Ky., coal mines having been sufficiently cowed, the troops have been removed. The team drivers of Holyoke, demand a ten-hour day, and $1.75 pay; a general strike of the Portland, O., longshoremen is probable. It is reported that 5,000 employees employees of the Illinois Central Railroad are to receive an increase in wages.

The oneness of the English pure and simpledom in broggadocio with its Gompers cousin in the matter of terrible boycotts a la Cash Register was shown by the meeting on October 16th at London, of the Council of the International Transport Workers Federation, where Ben Tillett was empowered, in case the San Francisco strike is not ended, "to see what can be done" to help the strikers by a boycott of San Francisco shipping or a sympathetic strike at European ports.

In France a vote on the call for a coal miners' strike resulted in 40,000 in favor and 100,000 against, but 100,000 men abstained from voting. The movement is therefore regarded as dead.

In Spain great strikes are in progress at Seville, where the class struggle has assumed so serious a shape that troops are called out and the Cabinet met for the purpose of considering the situation.

A Happy Life.

What a happy life the Irish factory operative leads one example will show: "On my recent visit to the North of Ireland," saye the English Factory Inspector Robert Baker, "I met with the following evidence of effort in an Irish skilled workman to afford education to his children; and I give his evidence verbatim, as I took it from his mouth. That he was a skilled factory hand may be understood when I say that he was employed on goods for the Manchester market. Johnson: 'I am a beetler, and work from 6 in the morning till 11 at night from Monday to Friday. Saturday we leave off at 6 p. m., and get three hours of it (for meals and reest). I have five children in all. For this work I get 10s. 6d. a week. My wife works here also, and gets 5s. awek. The oldest girl, who is 12, minds the house. She is also cook and all th servant we have. She gets the young ones ready for school. A young girl going past the house wakes me at half-past five in the morning. My wife gets up and goes along with me. We get nothing (to eat) before we come to work.The child of twelve takes care of the little children all the day, and we get nothing tii break fast at 8 At 8 we go home. We get tea once a week; at other times we get stirabout, sometimes of oatmeal, sometimes of Indian meal, as we are able to get it. In the winter we get a litle sugar and water to our Indian meal. In the summer we get a few potatoes, planting a small patch ourselves; and, when they are done, we get back to stirabout. Sometimes get a little milk as it may be. So we go on from day to day, Sunday and week-day, always the same the year round. I am always very much tired when I have done at night. We may see a bit of flesh meat sometimes, but very seldom. Three of our children attend school, for whom we pay 1d. a week a head. Our rent is 9d. a week. Peat for firing costs 1s. 6d. a fortnight at the very lowest.'" Such are Irish wages! Such Irish life!—(Capital)

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

So is the bourgeois constituted. The phrase is coin which always passes current with him without protest. With a phrase he becomes excited or depressed, waxes wroth or applauds. With a phrase he can be led to organize a revolution and overthrow the government of his choice.

BALZAC.

THOUGHTS THAT MUST BE ASSAILING OOM PAUL.

Away from the torrid fields and the turmoil of the clash of arms in South Africa, and enjoying the peace and quiet of the forests and canals of the City of The Hague in Holland, it should not be strange if Oom Paul occasionally indulged in contemplation. Indeed, The Hague, with the associations that cluster around it, should suggest to the exiled bible-quoting, economic Centaur, half landlord and half capitalist, thoughts calculated to remodel the mental basis on which he has lived and fought and hoped.

Three hundred years ago and more, the identical stock, that he and his brave nation are of, stood the brunt of, and fought to a finish the greatest, longest, most colossal war ever fought before or since, a war that has furnished the subject for epic poems that rival Homer's, and for histories that read like epics. It was the war of the Dutch against Spain, of a pigmy in point of numbers, and of area of land and of disposable wealth against a giant, the mightiest nation of its day. The books, that Oom Paul certainly must have been brought up on, tell in graphic details of the deeds of heroism, abnegation and fortitude of his people in that contest, and attributed all their trials to the "ferocity of the Papist nation," that sought to subjugate them. His mind, to a great extent the minds of his countrymen in Holland, are molded to the thought that the conflict with Spain was a religious conflict, and that only Papists could display the blood-thirstiness displayed by the Spaniard under Alva in a march through the country where his track was lighted by conflagration and his footprints marked in blood.

Three hundred and odd years have rolled by. And what is the panorama that now unfolds itself to his eyes? That same Dutch stock, transplanted to another continent, is again engaged with the old-time valor, abnegation and fortitude in another matchless contest. Again it is defending its own soil against foreign aggression, again the aggressor is from far away and is thought by many the very mightiest of all nations, and again pitiless ferocity marks the aggressor's conduct. The blood-thirsty invader this time, however, is a Protestant nation; no Papist Alva, but Protestant Kitchener this time brandishes the torch of incendiarism and wields the weapons of rapine.

When people, seemingly different, do the same thing, the difference can only be superficial; the motive of their conduct must be one they both have in common.

The drama that is now on the stage in South Africa explains the drama on the stage of Western Europe three hundred and odd years ago. Churchianity is a cloak, theology a pretence. Spain fighting Holland, England now fighting the Transvaal, the Jews exterminating the inhabitants in the valley of the Jordan, the disciples of Mohammed overrunning Northern Africa, — all these are identical manifestations: The chase for property to keep up life, the chase of property to ward off the danger of want. They are all manifestations of the beast in man, of a beast that once may have had its justification, but that to-day is only artificially kept alive by the capitalist system of society.

Do these thoughts assail Oom Paul in his retreat in The Hague, and bring home to him the fact that the sword and torch which are now devastating his own beloved Transvaal are wielded by a force which he is himself contributing to strengthen by his landlord-capitalist instincts, disguised in the cant phrases of Biblical citations? If these thoughts do not occur to Paul Kruger, whom of the brigand class can they be expected to occur to?

BACK TO NORMAL.

Only a few weeks ago, and the capitalist press was throwing fits on the subject of Anarchy. All manner of measures, forewith and immediate, were to be adopted against the Anarchists. Rabid as was the Northern press, and the class it spoke for, on this subject, its Southern fellows were rabider. It was from the South that the suggestion came to offer a premium for the scalp of every Anarchist; and it was a Southern State Constitutional Convention that screwed up its indignation to the point of taking a long step towards abolishing free speech and thereby scuttling free political utterance, all under cover of "abhorrence" of Anarchy." That the excitement is over, and the capitalist class has returned to its normal condition, to wit, of dropping false pretences and standing out as a lover and inciter of Anarchy, many signs have been indicating. The latest sign comes from that identical South that but recently suggesting the premium for Anarchists' skull scheme.

From each of the Southern States a loud howl is going up against President Roosevelt. He has done a certain thing; and the white men of the South, and the white women of the South, are asking one another, How do you like it?

What may that certain act of President Roosevelt's be that is stirring the indignation of the gentlemen and ladies, who, but recently were ready to go on a hunt for Anarchist scalps and suppress free speech to spite Anarchists? Can it be a reminisence of the fact that, when the now President Roosevelt was nominated for Governor in the State that is to say, when he stepped on the first rung of the ladder, the top-most rung of which he now stands on—, his very first act was to invite and sit down to a luncheon and break bread with a dyamite Anarchist, convicted of the crime, and who "did time" therefor in a California jail,—Mr. Heinrich Weissmann? Or, is Southern indignation directed against the present conduct of President Roosevelt in aiding and abetting the candidacy for Mayor of New York of Mr. Seth Low, one of the "independent" pillars of whose "independent" nomination is the aforesaid ex-convict Anarchist Henrich Weissmann, now transformed from a labor-fakir into a "lawyer"? No, and yet again, no. The indignation of the aforenamed Southern gentlemen and ladies is not directed against that or those acts of President Roosevelt. The certain thing that exasperates them is—what?—that President Roosevelt sat down to dinner with Booker T. Washington, a man of breeding, culture and refinemet of the egro race.

Malefactors will pardon everything except their victims. In the person of Booker T. Washingaon, the Southern capitalist class sees incarnated the working class that it has fleeced and mercilessly bled. The Southern capitalist class stands rebuked by the bare mentioning of the negro. Thrown off his guard, the Southerner drops the mask, and exposes himself in his normal character as a rawboned Anarchist and sympathizer with such.

A DEAD GIVE-AWAY.

"Clarion" is the second, third or fourth alias of a paper published in Haverhill, Mass., as the local organ of the polynomial party best known under the alias of "Kangaroo Social Democracy." In its issue of the 12th instant, that paper says:

> "The day may possibly come when, the principles of Socialism having been unequivocally adopted by an old party, we can conscientiously let our organization lapse and vote with a party of another name."

He who has a "second choice" in politics has no "first choice": experience has established that fact: "first choices" are in such cases mere blinds: the "second choice" is the real choice of such people, in behalf of which they abide their time, and secretly work, while pretending to have a "first choice." So, at all points, lies the land with those who start a party and yet expect the day to come when one of the "old parties," which their new party was "started to fight," will have "unequivocally adopted its principles." Such new parties are mere blinds, their "principles" mere sham: the party of real affection, to which the hearts of such people really turn, is one of the "old parties," that one which is expected to do the "unequivocal adopting," in behalf of which they abide their time and secretly work. In all such instances the converted party has never been the old; it ever was the new that was transformed.

If such is the case with parties operating on the same social field; if, even in such cases, political dishonesty is the mark of the "new party," how much more so in the case of parties that in the very nature of their claims must operate on hostile social fields! The Social Democracy, under whatever name, claims to operate on the field of the Social Revolution: both the old parties are products of capitalism. The very idea that either of these could change is preposterous: the very posture of expectancy that they may change, and of readiness to give up the "new party," denotes corruption.

The "Clarion" has given away its case. It has let the cat out of the bag. Its party is not a party to emancipate the working class, it is a temporary hut, under which are gathered a lot of politicians and labor skaktes, trying to make believe they are setting up a party for real action, but ready at any moment to give up the shanty so soon as they have obtained the bribe they are on the hunt for. So soon as that is obtained, then the "old party," the one that shall have done "the handsome thing," will be declared to have "adopted unequivocally" the principles of their own; then their "revolution" will have been accomplished.

Of course, such confessions are superfluous in the instance of the Kangaroo Social Democracy. And yet, superfluous though they are, they deserve notice. The political party that is to overthrow Capitalism and enthrone Socialism, that is to oust the idle Capitalist Class and seat the Working Class,—that political party is built of material more lasting than that which holds itself in readiness to abandon it.

And that political party is the Fighting S.L.P.

[N. B.—The copy of the "Clarion" is in this office for inspection.]

THE COUNTRY'S FOES.

The Ogden, Utah, "Standard," with date of last September 19, gave unwilling testimony against that sham patriotic element in the country that declaims against the foreigner as an "undesirable element in the comonwealth," and yet turns that very element into a lever by which to hasten the downfall of American wages. The "Standard" had this item:

> "The Union Pacific last evening, at Cheyenne, paid off 140 laborers in that city, not one of whom could sign his name. The men were Italians, and were imported into this country under the padrone system. THE ONLY MEANS OF IDENTIFYING THEM WAS BY A NUMBERED BRASS TAG WHICH WAS SEALED ABOUT THE NECK OF EACH by the foreman of the gang in which they were working."

America is large enough to be the paradisaical home of many millions more than the country now contains. This notwithstanding, the country yields a paradisaical home for a number many and many millions smaller than its present population, and the many millions to whom it yields but a step-motherly home range, from all gradations, down to that described in the "Standard's" news item. Those who are too slow-witted to detect by pure reasoning the reason why of this paradox, may be aided in finding the answer by contemplating the wretched Italians described above.

How came these men here? Did they willingly abandon their individuality, and yield to the prison disgrace of being known by numbers only? Did they gladly turn their backs to the country and the customs and the language they were at home with, and become waifs in a strange land? Did they recklessly, like people in despair, jump from the frying-pan of poverty in Italy into the raging fire of poverty plus mutilation of limb and loss of life in America? Certainly not. These are all men of such elemental information that, left to themselves, they would not have known of such a country as America, and less yet of how to get there. And that was their misfortune: that rendered them ideal prey for the American capitalist class.

The profits that the capitalist makes out of American labor are on the increase. This is brought on by improved machinery, which not only intensifies the productivity of the worker, but also lowers his actual earnings through the increase in the supply of labor. All these causes combined increase in the hands of the capitalist the plunder he is able to take from the workers, and lowers the condition of these in the scale of wellbeing.

While this process is going on the capitalist fleecer is not quite happy. In the first place, the process does not go on fast enough to suit him: he is not satisfied with 5 and 10 per cent. larger fleecings: nothing will suit him short of 40 or 50 or 60 per cent. more; in the second place, the process, slow tho' it be, does not suit the fleeced: they grow restless: they threaten things: they may do things. In view of all this the American capitalist turns his eyes abroad and by means of false promises and lying prospectuses decoys into the country the most helpless European labor he can lay hands on. Thus he pounces upon the Italian, and, at least for a time, solves the difficulties that gather before him. The presence of the Italian competitors for work throws off the scent the American workingman; he imputes to the foreigner the hardships that have befallen him; he looks for redress in quarters so unresponsive to the real cause that, strange as it may seem, he lands right into the clutches of the American capitalist, who with false political promises and by playing him off against this Italian fellow-slave, keeps the workers divided and at loggerheads, while all the while he leads the country—that is, its working population—deeper and deeper into the mire.

Not the unhappy Italian, numbered and dumb, is the foe whom the American workingmen should fasten their eyes on; they should look higher; they there will find the American capitalist, entrenched behind the Democratic and Republican parties, with their outposts of reform parties, and himself with his eyes fixed upon the only source of danger to his feloneous rule,—the Socialist Labor Party.

THE RAILROAD MOLOCH.

I.

The speech delivered by Chauncey M. Depew on Railroad Day in Buffalo, on Sept. 28th, was reproduced in these columns with the introductory remark:

> "The dull Depew did not himself understand the purport of the speech that his intellectual hod-carriers had thrown together for him."

In successive articles commencing with this, these words will be made good. Said Depew:

> "One in every fifteen of the persons in the United States who are engaged in economical pursuits, or earning wages get their living from the operation of the railroads of the country."

Few statements can be imagined more conclusively damaging to the social system of capitalism that Depew is an upholder of. It points out, calls attention to the possibility, it indicates the existence of a power of tyranny hardly matched in the annals of human history; the possibility and the existence of a power of tyranny both intense and far reaching. One need go no further than the figures given—1 to 15—, it becomes evident that, if one single industry, together with its tributary branches, has such a large percentage of wage earners in its service, the army of workingmen and dependents on these that depend for existence on such a concern must be enormous; and that, consequently, the power of such a concern is not in keeping with the canons of either civilization or freedom. Clear it must be that a concern (managed, of course, by a few directors), from whose will or whim hang the lives of such a large aggregation of human beings, can dictate policies, raise or throw down parties, carry Presidents, Courts, Legislatures, Governors, Mayors, etc., in their pockets, run the country, in short, to suit itself. Clear is it that under such circumstances the suffrage is a farce, "political freedom" a term for lip-service only.

Nor is this a theory that practice overthrows or modifies.

Andrew Kling, a resident of South Norwalk, Ct., a railroad employee, was placed last year as one of the candidates for office on the platform and ticket of the Connecticut Socialist Labor Party. No sooner was this known to his official superiors than Kling was "hauled up." Socialism did not suit the Railroad Company. The suffrage was to be indulged in by its employees only in case they used it in its own behalf; and the conception of an employee presuming to accept a candidacy, which implied his readiness to overthrow the rule of his masters, was as repulsive to his masters as the notion of a serf of the glebe to dream of ending the rule of squirarchy may be imagined to have been repulsive to the Squire. It was treated in the one case, as it would have been treated in the other.

Depew's admission was crushing to himself. His railroad stock-holding audience probably did not read in his words, any more than he himself, the doom that they imply. Political tyranny can never last. Least of all can the economic-political tyranny of capitalism, symbolized in the railroad industry. Even tho' the "vis inertiae" of man might induce him to submit to political servitude, the basis of that servitude, to wit, economic conditions, will lash him on to freedom. The increasing economic dependence of increasing numbers, acting and reacting upon the individual slave, is bound to reach a point when the most stolid will pull themselves together, and throw off the galling yoke.

It is not alone by relentlessly carrying on the concentrative and grinding laws of capitalism that the capitalist class acts as the handmaid of Socialism in furnishing the conditions that render popular freedom possible and inevitable; the capitalist class also gives a helping hand to Socialism by producing the witless Depews that gather, and furnish Socialism with the ammunition necessary to blow up the capitalist system.

It is safe to say that every member of the murderous Seventh Regiment will vote for Low. They are the "respectable" citizens about whom so much talking is being done. If Low prays—and he says he does, which makes it doubtful—it is certain that he prayed his friends would shoot straight when they went on their striker-bagging trip to Albany.

The Cincinnati carriage-makers are on strike, and as they had some chance of winning the manufacturers have decided to remove to Indianapolis. A committee of business men of the latter city has offered land and exemption from taxation on condition that they remove to that city. They will probably do so, and the strikers will have the satisfaction of begging for their jobs at low wages. It takes a thief to catch a thief or to help a thief. The capitalists are a unit in the support of one another. Were the workingmen to develop the same spirit it would be but a question of a short time before the working class would forever settle the wages question.

The folowing label is being frequently found posted on the wrappers of letters that go through the mail:

> BEWARE OF SOCIALISM
> It Is Dangerous!
> Don't read anything on the subject. Continue to vote the old party ticket, and let capitalists revel in luxury on the fruits of YOUR labor. Slaves have no right to read and think. If you should read a Socialist's paper it might cause you to think. Don't do it.

The Rev. J. R. Bigham of Macon, Georgia, is reported as saying that he hoped that the time would come when any man who announced that he was an anarchist would be shot dead on the spot. If the time had come when a man was an anarchist and did not know enough to announce it, but still showed it so plainly that all might see it, and the happy time for which Dr. Bigham longs had also come, among those who would be shot on the spot would be the same Reverend and Christ-like gentleman. His utterance is the most inflamatory and monstrous ever given forth.

"Labor" men met at the Bartholdi hotel Wednesday night and decided that, whereas, the Democratic party had always stood for the interests of organized labor, and, whereas, the Republican party had always hadn't, therefore, be it resolved that "organized labor' is a unit in support of the Democratic party in this municipal campaign. No politics in the union. "Labor" men met at 140 West Forty-second street Wednesday and decided that, whereas, the Republican party had always stood for the interests of organized labor, and, whereas, the Democratic party had always hadn't, therefore, be it resolved that "organized labor" is a unit in support of the Republican party in this municipal campaign. No politics in the union. Thus does organized scabbery once again show its devotion to the "cause of labor." The leader of the Democratic gang was George Blair, who nearly lost his job as superintendent of the out door poor because he had developed the witty habit of giving ridiculous, insulting, and nonsensical names to the foundlings that came into his unclean grasp. The leader of the Republican gang was Philip Weinseimer, an ardent Volkszeitungist. The men in both cases were worthy of their actions.

Political and Economic.

"Justice," the London, England, Social Democratic organ, says:—"Bernstein has practically constituted himself an anti-Socialist propagandist. He has been untiring in trumpeting forth stale philistinic bourgeois and Fabian arguments against Socialism." The "Social Democratic Herald" of America says:—"The tactics of the American Socialist party, if that party is to live and succeed—can only be the much-abused and much-misunderstood Bernstein doctrine." The above two papers and parties have mutually lauded each other, and each has bound up the wounds of the other received in its attempt to injure and slander the Socialist Labor Party. They now desist from their attack for a moment, and the result is that they mutually slap each other's faces.

San Francisco is blessed with another "Labor party," and the Social Democrats of that city are up in arms against it. The "Advance" of that city, a Social Democratic paper that has had as many names as its party has had, asserts:—"The new Labor Party is the creation of a few men anxious for political jobs and is the creature of the Republican party." The Social Democracy has been an assidious worker "within" the unions. It has shouted about the "gains" it was making. Now, when its labor bears fruit in the form of a new "labor party," why is it wroth? It has planted its seed of crooked political dickering. Now it reaps its harvest.

The "Sun" announces that Henry Watterson of Louisville, Kentucky, is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for governor of that state. The "Sun" adds that his campaign, so far, has partaken more of the nature of a "still hunt." Well, if there is a still to be found Watterson is the man to find it. He is the prize long-distance drinker of the Blue Grass state.

The Boston "Journal" is edited by Stephen O'Meara, a Catholic. One of the latest stockholders is said to be Archbishop Williams; at the same time the "Journal" appeals to a rock-ribbed, bigoted, Puritanic Protestant constituency of New England Republicans. For this reason all its nerves are on the outside, and it takes but the truth to make it writhe and squirm. At the De Leon meeting in Boston Sunday the fact was pointed out that Catholics innumerable, proceeding from the Catholic notion that power comes from above, had murdered rulers: This was taken as an attack by the Catholic editor of the "Journal." The fact was pointed out that Seth Low is conducting a campaign based upon the fundamental principle of Anarchy—that is, that you change conditions by simply changing the ruler: This offended the Republican editor of the "Journal." Struck by two telling blows from opposite sides, the editor strikes out and administers a terrible blow to—the air. In delivering that terrible blow he overbalances himself and falls prone on his face. His double column headlines, nearly half a page long read:—"They aired their 'isms. Came very near coming to blows in the process. De Leon lauded Socialism, and damned all else. Anarchists jump on him like dogs after cat." See how cleverly Mr. O'Meara dashes to the defense of the Anarchist! But he does not rush to his own defence, because besides the headlines there is also the story of the meeting, and in that it is shown that the anarchists, mostly of the Social Democratic stripe, were routed without trouble, and without the remotest approach to "blows." Mr. O'Meara should teach his men to be consistent, and have all parts of their articles tally. Such headlines on such news is the essence of yellow journalism.

Mr. Wilshire, whose "Challenge" was suppressed because the Editor used it to advertise himself as other men use papers to advertise corn salve and liver pills, says:—"My present circulation is thirty thousand." This Mr. Wilshire says, is admitted. It is—by Mr. Wilshire—but every one knows that he has a circulation of at least sixteen million. This was figured and proved in THE PEOPLE on the basis of the number of copies that might be printed, but were not. In the forests of the lumber states and in the waste baskets of twenty-nine thousand five hundred subscribers are millions and millions of copies of the "Challenge." They are not readily accessible because they still rest in the trees of the primeval forests, and in the bottom of the aforesaid waste-baskets. Mr. Wilshire must overcome his fatal modesty.

And now the "Sun" shows how its heart trobs for "yoon-yun" labor by boosting Sammy Gompers. It prints an ad disguised as a news item from Chicago telling how Gompers replies to Shaffer. Can it be that the man who puts in part of his time in falling off his bicycle and the rest of it in helping the capitalists down rival labor fakirs, is preparing to do to the printers what he did to the steel workers?

Sound the loud timbrel! A way, nay two ways have been discovered of settling the trust. The "Daily News" a Tammany sheetlet, whose ignorance of economics has hitherto been equaled only by its enthusiastic approval of Crokerism tells of the formation of a ten billion dollar trust, wails over the fact that, "The great mass of our citizens must be content now to be wage earners, instead of each having his own little business, as was the case fifteen years ago," then blurts out the double scheme of putting the kibosh on the Octopus:

> "There are two ways in which trusts can quickly be put down; stricter laws against them must be passed, and, when passed, they must be enforced; or the people must take the matter into their own hands and REFUSE TO BUY THE GOODS MANUFACTURED BY MONOPOLIES."

It is wonderful how easily and quickly the Baxter street geniuses who wrote that solved the tremendous problem which has puzzled all the other push cart economists on the penny dreadfuls.

The Kangaroo "Volkszeitung." despite its display of self-assurance, feels shaky. It is grabbing for adherents right and left. Now it is transforming non-tax-paying, Fighting S. L. P. men into tax-paying, running away Kangs.

In its issue of Oct. 18, it publishes an item about the impending trial of comrades John E. Wallace and E. L. Lake, members of Section Schenectady, N. Y., who, as is known to the readers of THE PEOPLE, had been arrested for speaking at a street meeting at Amsterdam, N. Y. Of course, it was an S. L. P. street meeting, but the "Volkszeitung" glibly makes of it a street meeting of the "Socialdemokratische Partei," thus laying claim to two more "Genossen," and to a meeting that the Kangs were too cowardly to dare hold.

Where will the Volkszeitung stop to add to the ranks of its "Partei?" Courts have decided that, if a man calls another a "scab," though he is one, it is libel. Is there no protection in the land for the man who is called a "Kangaroo" when he is just the reverse of that degenerate animal?

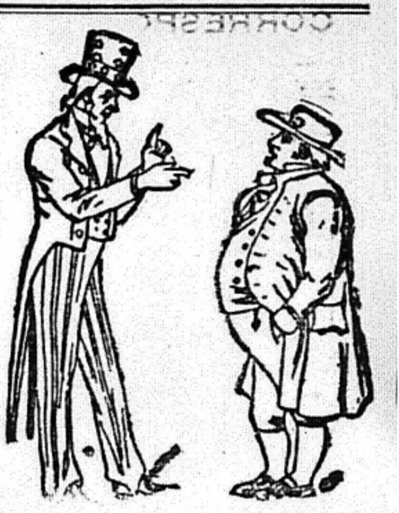
Senator Chauncey M. Depew is a director in seventy-six corporations, forty-nine of which are railroad corporations. Chauncey is a living example of the text from which the candle holders of capitalism preach a variety of more or less idiotic sermons intended to prove that wealth, under the existing social order, is the inevitable reward of industry, thrift, and all the other virtues on the catalogue of virtues. If these gentlemen understood the subject they were handling they would give Chauncey M. Depew a wide berth. He, so far from bearing out the nursery-tales of capitalism, overthrows them.

This roll of interests which Chauncey aids in directing," need but to be unrolled in order to knock into a cocked hat the theory that wealth is, under capitalism, the reward of industry —meaning, of course, thereby of the industry of the beneficiary. It is more than likely that Chauncey never saw many of the properties which he directs.

It goes without saying that no man lives, ever lived, or ever will live who can himself operate such a variety of industries. Even if he had the mental and physical powers of all the Solomons and Socrateses and of all the Samsons and Fitzhughs combined the thing would be impossible. The revenues that Chauncey derives stand out, however, as a fact. If he cannot produce that wealth, it being impossible for any one man to cover such an area and such a variety of industries, the conclusion is inevitable that his revenues must flow from the labor of others. Indeed they do so. What Depew's case demonstrates is the Socialist maxim that, under the capitalist system,

"Wealth is the product of labor and the reward of idleness."

Sir Thomas Lipton received a "royal" welcome home. The accounts do not state whether his underpaid wage slaves shared in the rejoicing or not. It is improbable that they did, as all their thoughts were rivited on the momentous question of whether Sir Thomas would cut down their wages so as to help pay for his sport.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have discovered a flaw in Socialism.

UNCLES SAM.—I am all ears; let me hear it.

B. J.—Does not Socialist philosophy teach that the machine does away with skill?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Where no machine is used and the worker himself manages his tools he must be equipped with skill, experience, a practical hand and eye, and often with physical strength. Is it no so?

U. S.—Exactly.

B. J.—The moment a machine is introduced into his trade it does away to some extent with all these qualities, skill, experience, practical hand, eye, etc.?

U. S.—Most assuredly.

B. J.—And the more the machine is perfected, the more it does away with all these qualities.

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—And as this process goes on we may look to the time when all those qualities may be essentially unnecessary; the pressing of a button being able to produce all that is wanted.

U. S.—You got it straight.

B. J.—This being thus, I find this flaw of Socialist teachings—

U. S.—(Puts both hands to his ears.)

B. J.—Socialists claim that labor produces all wealth, that the increased wealth produced by machinery is not given to labor, and that labor should have it all. Now, then, in view of the fact that labor does less and less work, exerts less and less skill, needs less and less experience, vigor and so forth, I claim that Socialism is wrong to want that all the benefits of increased wealth brought on by machinery should fall to labor. What have you got to say against that?

U. S.—(Taking down his hands)—Now, stand firm, because I am going to throw you, that is your, argument, heels over head.

B. J.—(Spreads out his legs and braces himself up.)

U. S.—Who produces the machine?

B. J.—Why-er-hem.

U. S.—Labor, intellectual labor. With here and there an exception, all the inventors from Watts and Eli Whitney down, have died poor. Their invention was stolen by the capitalist class. You know that?

B. J.—Yes that's true.

U. S.—Again, granted that skill, etc., is more and more absorbed into the machine and rendered unnecessary in the working men, still whatever skill, experience or labor is yet left necessary, is exercised by whom the worker or the capitalist?

B. J.—The worker.

U. S.—The worker may exercise less skill, but the capitalist exercises none whatever; the same as before he is and remains an idler.

B. J.—Hem, yes.

U. S.—Who is entitled to the wealth that comes out of the machine, the idler, i .e., the capitalist, or he who does whatever work is needed to produce?

B. J.—The worker, hem of course.

U. S.—You begin to look smashed, Now to the last point. Suppose machinery has been so perfected that all the wealth one can want can be produced by the touching of buttons, and that the idle, lazy, Seeley-dinner-giving capitalists would be willing to do that much work, would it follow from that, that the class which produced the machine but does not own it, it having been stolen from it by capitalists, should starve because its work has become wholly superfluous, and that the class that did not produce the machine should enjoy it because it holds that stolen property?

B. J.—That were wrong indeed.

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the class that does the work should enjoy the fruits.

It also maintains that if that class is kept down to a minimum of wealth the result would be the inhuman one of exterminating it.

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—So then if you want to be consistent and deny to the worker the increase of wealth because of the diminished skill he needs, you must also deny that increase and all wealth to the capitalists who exercises no skill or productive work whatever.

B. J.—I yield; I am overthrown.

U. S.—In that case the increased wealth would have to be dumped into the sea, or left to rot.

B. J.—I throw up my hands.

U. S.—You had better; there is no flaw in Socialism. Whatever wealth there is in the land to-day is the product of labor, to that laborer it belongs wholly. The capitalist is entitled to nothing, because he produces nothing. The only thing he is entitled to at the hands of so humane a movement as Socialism is to be pitied, and put in a house of correction to cleanse him of the immorality that breeds and is bred by parasitism.

A local Social Democratic paper has the following interesting contribution to the campaign fund for that party:—"List 5001—LL.M., through Henry Slobodin, $150." "LL.M.," when translated spells the name of William Hearst. The "reformers" are getting together very rapidly in this campaign.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Infants Must Strike.

To THE PEOPLE—A strike is in progress at Massillon, Ohio which a few years ago would have been considered remarkable, but which in these days of the Twentieth century "progress" provokes only a mirthful smile.

Three hundred carrying boys ranging from twelve to sixteen years are on strike against the three local bottle manufacturers, asking for an advance in wages from sixty to seventy-five cents a day.

There is a labor law in Ohio prohibiting the employment of children under fifteen years of age, but information received by the writer from some of the boys, and other reliable sources corroborates the fact that fully half the boys are under fifteen and many of them as young as twelve years.

As young as these lads are they are running up against the same power of capitalism that grown men must meet in economic battle.

Already the labor fakirs and the police have been employed.

Labor fakir N. P. Maier, organizer of the A. F. of L. called the boys together and asked them if they thought they could win the strike if they were organized; they thought they could.

He visits the bosses and returns to a meeting of the boys at the mayor's office and explains that the employers are obdurate. He then says: "All those who want to go back at the old price raise their hands." No hands go up. "All those who want to stay out raise their hands." All hands go up. Then this beauty spot of organized scabbery draws the following logical pure and simple conclusion: "Then I'd advise you boys to go back at the old price."

The boys interviewed by the writer declare that Maier was paid by the bosses to try and get them back and that had not the mayor and others gathered around him at the meeting, he would have been mobbed.

The manufacturers are raising a howl "because the mayor will not give us enough of police protection" against these little tots and we may yet see our "brave soldier boys" called out to keep down the riotous mobs of twelve year olds.

Last night while two little "scabs" were going to work the striking boys pitched them into the cold waters of the canal and later one of them was found dripping wet and crying in a box car.

The Bottle Blower's Union of the A. F. of L. are bitterly denouncing the boys whose strike makes them idle; and the manufacturers threaten to close down the factories until January 1, "because the beer-bottle market is overstocked, anyway."

When it is taken into consideration that aside from being deprived of their childhood and even a common education, these boys work in the fiercest heat for sixty cents a day, and have a usual "vacation" of two months in the year at a time when the schools are closed, and sometimes an additional lay-off, it will be seen to what lengths the capitalist class will go in squeezing out and sucking the young innocent life's blood of these children so as to coin it up into dollars.

A fouler blot on civilization i. e., capitalism cannot be shown.

The Socialist Labor Party with its Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance must eradicate such blots by abolishing the class that makes them.

Workingmen will have a chance to vote for or against that class next November.

WHICH WILL YOU DO?

L. C.

Massillon, Ohio, Oct., 11, 1901.

Social Democratic Tactics.

To the People.—The following challenge was issued by Section Dayton.

Headquarters Organizer Section Dayton S. L. P. 17 East Third St. Dayton Ohio.

A Challenge.

W. S. Critchlow;—

Sec'y State Committee of the Social Democratic Party, alias Democratic Social Party alias Socialist Party et al.

Dayton Ohio,

Dear Sir:

Section Dayton of the Socialist Labor Party has noticed in the Dayton Herald a news item to the effect that you have filed charges with Secretary of State Laylin charging that the character and practices of the Socialist Labor Party are fraudulent.

Now, considering, in view of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party was established on exactly its present principles not less than six years before the above mentioned party of the many names was ever dreamed of, that these charges are too frivolous to merit notice, Section Dayton of the S. L. P. hereby challenges you to debate the following question.

Resolved that the so called Socialist Party, when it poses as a political party of the working class, claiming to be at enmity with the capitalist class and its parties, is a fraudulent organization gotten up for the purpose of overthrowing the movement of the working class for political and economic freedom, or we will debate with you the question that yourself have raised viz;—

Resolved that the Socialist Labor Party is a fraudulent organization and that it has appropriated as its own the principles of the Social Democratic Social or Socialist Party.

Hoping for an early and favorable reply we remain

Yours &c.
Section Dayton S. L. P.
By J. R. Fraser,
Organizer.

The Evangel in Watertown.

To THE PEOPLE.—The people of this city were treated to a pleasing surprise in the form of our speaker, Chas. H. Corregan, on the 9th, 10th and 11th, inst. The comrade spoke at the head of the Public square, taking as his subjects, "The Issues of the Different Political Parties," on the first night; following it up on the second with, "The Trades Unions, the Old and the New," and winding up with, "Fake Socialist Parties," on the third. And they were all masterpieces, and the way the comrade held his audience was immense and only lacked the finishing touch he delivered when he showed up the vileness of that mess of crooks and freaks who call themselves the Social Democracy, or Socialist party. The dupes haven't found out where they are at yet, for when the comrade dared them to deny one assertion or word he uttered against them, they simply crawled in their holes and stayed there, and no amount of coaxing could get them out.

On the second night, the police tried to stop our meeting but they soon found out that bluff didn't work, so they didn't molest us any more. We demanded our rights, they dared not refuse them, and they now have some kind of an impression of the forces behind that Arm and Hammer.

Jacob Mires.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 14.

A Voice From San Antonio, Tex.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our agitation work is proceeding in a systematic manner. We have regular agitation meetings every Saturday night on Main Plaza at 8 o'clock. This year is the first time these open-air meetings have been held with the exception of election times. We have got down to a system of education among the workers that will count in the near future, viz., the most energetic comrades take 13 pamphlets for 50c on credit, and when he has disposed of them, and given two or three to enforced idle workmen, he pays up and replenishes, besides distributing leaflets during the week. The Section turns in four new subscribers weekly.

At our regular Saturday evening meetings, which have been continued consecutively for six months, our sales of literature are on the increase, hence the interest in Socialism has increased. One speaker opens the meeting, then another replaces the first speaker, who usually collects a crowd during his half-hour talk on Socialism. Then the first speaker and another comrade go through the crowd disposing of our literature, some free, and pamphlets for sale. Our record for three consecutive nights last month was: pamphlets sold, 25, then 28, then 40. We always average considerably over double figures.

Comrade Lyons of Houston, a man of action, who nobly does his duty, addressed the workers three consecutive Saturday nights last month.

Comrades, now is the time to put your shoulder to the wheel and do your duty nobly as men. If you have talent above your average neighbor or fellow-workman, think you it's your sole duty to either use those talents and your brain power to merely exist as a modern over-worked wage-slave or to turn your talents and brain to the use of your employer as a superintendent exclusively, he to use you to help him squeeze your fellow-workers daily of all their energies and labor power, and likewise help him to give the laborer pap before election day? Is this what you were born for? You brainy workmen who read this letter, you know, if you have capital like your boss, you could easily compete with him in accumulation, by adulteration in trade, and robbing the worker of 83 per cent on the dollar. It is dead easy, much easier than toiling all day. But, aye, but you have not got and never can have capital. Million dollar trusts control all industries. Then, my thinkiig, ambitious, brainy, fellow-worker you cannot even erect a barrier between poverty and yourself in old age. There are ten brainy workers ready to step into your shoes at any time, you develop a few gray hairs, get a little stiff of limb, or, aye, even get sick. When the boss's horse gets sick he quickly calls a vet. He may lose a hundred or two, but you, brainy worker, say, you don't cost him a red cent; even your brains don't count as they used to. The labor saving machine does the skill today. You do the over-seeing; women and children and ill-paid, under-fed workmen do the operating. Be a man, you are a man but once, and only for a short time shall the vigor of manhood stay with you, in this disorganized hell on earth. Therefore, as a man who has knowledge of what is right, and what is justice, do your duty, your stern duty to yourself and your children in the future.

Agitation is the mother of Progress.

U. R. A. AGITATOR.

San Antonio,, Texas, Oct. 14.

"Boring" Tra-la.

To THE PEOPLE.—The "Volkszeitung" is sending out begging letters for funds to the labor organizations of the country. Some of these letters meet with queer receptions. When the letter was read by the Secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union 51, the President, Jere Cronon, got up, and in a solemn voice said:

"Brothers, to those who are not familiar with the labor movement, let me say that this (meaning the letter) is a Socialistic document."

The vote to table the matter was then taken, and resulted in 0 for, and 0 against, and the motion was declared carried.

J.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct 16.

Holyoke Kangs.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—At the 17th Annual Convention of the State Branch of the A. F. of L., a Social Debanchery resolution was snowed under.

Last Wednesday while the fakirs were having a smoke talk, the Social Debanchery held a "sympathetic meeting" in the basement of the Convention Hall. I went with a few comrades to see the show, and curious to know how the Kangs looked after boring from within.

They realy evoked my sympathy. It would have been cruel to touch them. Goldstein made "a clear and well guarded speech," never even gave us an opening. Without asking questions they past the hat around. Only 4 comrades and about 6 delegates composed the audience. Cox of Brockton and Maloney of Boston also spoke. Goldstein called on a comrade who left the party on account of the decision of State Convention and he certainly received what he deserved.

When informed by the comrades that he had been fired out of the S. L. P. Goldstein tried to work personal feeling on the comrade. "They fired you out of the party?" The comrade said: "yes and the position of the S. L. P. is correct and it's the genuine Socialist party worthy of the name, and should command the respect of honest men." "You're right," interposed Mr. Maloney, who was with Goldstein. This took place before the Kangaroo resolution was snowed under by 62 to 26 on the next day.

Really honest men have no use for renegade Socialists and betrayers of the working class. Onward with the S. L. and the S. T. & L. A! Even its enemies recognize its manly position. Clear the way!

Henry St. Cyr.
572 Bridge St.
Holyoke, Mass.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct .13.

Send on the Details.

TO THE PEOPLE—I wish to bring to your notice a wholesale system that has been going on here for some time back of bringing various tradesmen from England to work in the Campbell Wall Paper Factory. No less than five men have been imported here within the last nine months. I am able to furnish you with all information concerning them and can prove what I say if you care to take any action in the matter.

R. A. G.

Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 16.

A Perambulating Member of the Organized Scabbery.

TO THE PEOPLE—Last night I had an opportunity to inspect a good sample of the pure and simple yunyon-man in the person of the secretary of a local carpenters' yunyon. This gentleman entered the store of comrade Charles Van Derporten with a bundle of pictures under his arm. Upon being asked what they were he explained that they were pictures of the Republican candidate for Assembly of the 6th District. When criticised by comrade Van Derporten he explained that Mr. Ash had always been "a friend of labor and yunyons," that he (Mr. Ash) was a retired Boss Plasterer and owned 12 houses but was no capitalist, simply a poor man, a man who, Mr. Yunyon-man says, had paid more money for his labor than he should, but did so out of regards for yunyon labor.

Does anyone suppose for an instant that Mr. Labor Fakir is advertising Mr. Ash out of charity? Does any one suppose Mr. Labor Fakir is advertising Ash because he is a nice man? Not at all. He lives in hopes that he may get some political job and in that way have an opportunity of still further betray his fellow yunyon-men and the working class in general. Down with the Labor Fakir, or Organized Scabbery.

I. L. K.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 16.

Who is the Anarchist?

To THE PEOPLE.—It was about 12.20 a. m., on the 14th day of September, the night when it was reported by the fire bell here in Belleville, Ill., that President McKinley was dead. when I was aroused out of bed by hearing the house-bell toll. Not thinking of anything wrong, I dressed myself and went down stairs, opened the doors and noticed about twelve to fourteen young men. When I asked them what they wished, one of them addressed me, acting as speaker, as follows:

"Did you hear that our President is dead?"

I said, "Yes, I have heard the bells toll."

He replied, "Ain't you glad that he is dead?"

I told them, "No, I feel very sorry. What makes you ask that?"

Then he said to me, "We heard you was a German Anarchist and you had a Socialist meeting at your place tonight, and they ratified the death of McKinley and toasted over it."

I told them that they surely were mistaken, and that, as to the holding of that Socialist meeting, I knew nothing of it, and that my son-in-law had charge of the same."

Then they asked me whether he was an Anarchist.

I said, "No, indeed, he ain't."

After that they talked very harsh and although they did not threaten me, their conduct was threatening.

The next morning I found out some of their names and brought suit before Juttice Carson, the next evening (Sunday) the chief of police came to me and asked me to drop the case against those parties as they would be willing to pay the costs. I then said to him that I would be willing to drop it providing those fellows would come to me and apologise and tell me the name or names of the person or persons who spread the report against me. The following day he came again and asked me to drop it as they were willing to do what I wanted them to. I told them that would satisfy me, so he dropped the case against them. But they never fulfilled their promise. So I waited five days and asked the chief once more to make a promise to bring them to me, but without any avail. I sued them before Justice Oehler, at East St. Louis, the defendant took a change of venue before Justice Putnam and the case was decided against me. The names of some of those boys are: Arthur Becker, Bob Smith, Heinzelman, two Andels, McChanniggi and Koerner.

I have been living nearly thirty years in this city; have never been known as disorderly and bear a good reputation, but it seems I have become a mark for them, as I sympathize with Socialism.

Now, I leave it to your honorable readers—who is the Anarchist, I or they?

Chas. Wasmann.

Belleville, Ill., Oct. 14.

Out-Doing the Kangs.

To THE PEOPLE.—Some people may think that, as far as imbecility, fresh and stupid lying are concerned the Kangaroo takes the pie and the cake, and that it would be impossible for them to have any equals. The writer was also of this opinion, but listening to a Tammany Hall speaker on Ninth street and Avenue C, on the bordering line of the Sixteenth and Fourteenth A. D., Wednesday night, taught him better.

After the usual Tammany luminaries had held forth, a kid by the name of William Sam Prince, son of the Tammany labor skate candidate, Sam Prince, was introduced as an orator. Young Prince combines in his youthful make-up the freshness of his father, the unscrupulousness of the half-witted gutter snipe reporter, and the lying aptitude of the Kangaroo.

The youth, after warning the audience not to walk into the trap of Republican spellbinders, proceed as follows:

"But I also ask you not to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, because they are nothing else than the tools in the hands of Daniel De Leon, the scab professor. To characterize this man I have to tell you a little history. In the year 1893 a strike took place in Lowell, Mass., and the trades unions of New York collected $4,000 for these men. De Leon made himself prominent in this movement, and he took the money, and told the strikers they could only get this money if they joined his union—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—a scab union. That man also started two years ago, a paper, the DAILY PEOPLE, against which I want to warn you. With the starting of this paper there is a little history connected, which shows the sharp practices of De Leon. You know, at that time, the printers of the New York "Sun" went on strike for higher wages, and what did this man do? He went to Paul Dana of the "Sun" and said 'Now, I want to start a daily paper, but I haven't got the money to pay the paper bills. You pay the bills and I will supply you with printers. Dana agreed, and De Leon furnished the scabs. That's the reason why the DAILY PEOPLE still lives. You surely don't want any thing to do with the candidates of such a scoundrel. I tell you all these things because I am a good union man, and here is my card," (holding up a piece of card board).

A Voice.—"That's not a union card, that's a ball ticket."

The readers ofthe DAILY PEOPLE can see that this youthful gutter-snipe bids fair to out-fake his father, the tenement house cigar manufacturer, Sam Prince the "good union man," and even threatens to throw all the Kangaroos into the shade for preposterous and stupid lying.

J. S.

New York, Oct. 17.

The Right Ring From Washington State.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our Comrades in West Hoboken were "played with" when they let the Recorder razzle them out of $5 each. That $15 would have paid an attorney and the cost of a writ of habeas corpus that would have brought West Hoboken's law-making pretentions up standing at once. If West Hoboken has that kind of an ordinance it is an anarchist town and the shyster judge who enforced it is an anarchist for fair; besides, he hhas the instinct of a highway robber when he says to a man: "Pay $5 or spend ten days of your life in jail," which means: "Your money or your life." If he had a capitalist duffer who really did do something against law and order it would have been: "ten dollars fine, or five hours in jail," as was done to Miss Flagler in Washington, the General's daughter, who shot dead a boy who was picking apples in her orchard,

Hereafter, let it be a rule of the S.L.P. to never pay a fine. If necessary, let us raise a habeas corpus fund at headquarters that can be called upon by telegraph for the immediate relief of those who have been falsely imprisoned

Let the word be: Dollars to fight with, but not a cent for fines.

WM. McCORMICK.

Fairhaven, Wash., Oct. 12.

Striving for the Los Angeles Souvenir.

To THE PEOPLE.—The comrades of Section Chicago, in response to the circular letter of September 3, from the Board of Trustees of the DAILY PEOPLE, immediately recognized that that giant educator and agitator of Socialism, the DAILY PEOPLE, must also receive sufficient material feed in order to keep up its great work of hammering down the rotten building of Capitalism, and building up the new society — the Socialist Republic. Enclosed find check for $137; more will follow. Section Chicago certainly will try very hard to win the souvenir offered by Section Los Angeles, Cal.

M. L. HILTNER, Organizer.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.

A Valuable Correction.

To THE PEOPLE.—In last Sunday's PEOPLE, in an answer in the Letter Box to R. D. C., Kansas City, Mo., it is stated that Leon Greenbaum, secretary of the Kangaroo Democracy, credits the Rev. Herron with paying $250 out of $350 collected during August, for the advertising gotten by him from the much-named party. There is a mistake in this. The Rev. gentleman since he left a wife and four children, to marry a heiress, is more liberal than that with his easy gotten wealth, and, on the other hand, the Kangaroo Democracy is too insignificant to be able to collect in bona fide dues as much as $100.00 a month. The accurate facts as printed in the official organ of crookdom, the "Volkszeitung" are as follows: "Collected during August $381.20. Contributed by Rev. Herron, $325.00, by Carrie Herron, $25.00. The Kangaroo Democracy, Social Democratic, Democratic Social, etc., parties, $31.20!!!

M. Tzemakh Cooper.

New York, Oct. 14.

Anarchist Failure in Utica.

To THE PEOPLE.—At the last constant hustling of our boys is bringing results. At least a sign thereof is seen in our enemies' feeling the lash of truth, and getting angry. In the first place, as to Trades Unionism pure and simple, Utica always has been the stronghold of the fakir in the western part of the state, and if they are coming to feel that their time is ending when they will have to work for their living instead of squeezing it out of the rank and file and political nominations, (like the president of the Trades Assembly, who as a true fakir, accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Assembly)—if they being to feel that they are losing ground then of course you can't blame them so much for being furious at the Fighting S. L. P.

Now to the facts. Last week we rented Trades Assembly Hall with the object of inviting the rank and file of the Trades Unions to hear Comrade Corregan speak on Old and New Trades Unionism. Everything was done to make it a success. After it was too late to make a change, Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, I received notice that the S. L. P. couldn't have the Hall. Poor fakirs! They believed that it would break us. But we weren't! We had an open air meeting. Another anarchist then took a hand aginst us, ex-Mayor Doolittle, (Republican). In spite of the fact that, in accordance with the constitution, every party has the right to appeal to the people on the street, in spite of the fact that our meeting went on in a peaceful way, Mr. Doolittle thought he had better show his true colors by interrupting our speaker and appealing to the Republicans in the crowd to "drive this d——d Socialist off the corner." Lo, everybody was amazed and numb. It seemed for a minute as if the crowd didn't understand how it was possible that an anarchist should dare to try to break up a peaceful meeting. But after he found out that he stood all alone, instead of trying the job himself he sneaked away like a coward. How nice it would have been if some rowdies had been there to help break up the meeting! Then Mr. Doolittle would be a hero to-day! But to-day he is thought of differently.

F. W. Gerner.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 17.

Tears for Harmony.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Section Pawtucket, R. I. is holding two open-air meetings a week which are well attended. The other night a "Please Supply the Latest Name," party man showed up and asked some questions which were promptly answered to the satisfaction of all present, except himself, and one or two who accompanied him. Among the questions were the following:

"Don't you think the 'Appeal to Reason' a good paper?" The speaker (Theinert of Providence) replied with the record of J. A. Wayland, the man who owns and runs the paper, showing how he had swindled the members of the Ruskin Colony and proving how a paper owned and controlled by an individual for the good of his own pocket could not represent the great working class. He also referred to Wayland coming out in the 1896 election for Bryan proved that the paper mentioned was a traitor to the working class.

A few more words from the——and the S. L. P. man stepped down off the box and told the social democrat he could take the platform and state his case after which he Thienert) would answer for the S. L. P.

This was agreed to and the S. D. taking the platform made an appeal for broadness that would have brought tears to the eyes of a potato. He said that the only difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. was that the S. D. P. controlled the western part of the country and the S. L. P. the eastern, that they were going the same way and must eventually unite in one great Socialist Party, he urged the audience to read socialist books thousands of which, he said, occupied the shelves of every library of any size in the country and wound up, or to put more truthfully, run down by telling the assembled listeners to study socialist writings carefully, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF HENRY GEORGE!!!!

Theinert then remounting the platform showed the great difference between the two mentioned parties and, incidentally the dirty record of the much named party now calling itself the "Socialist Party." The audience was very attentive and did not fail to see how the land lay and the meeting cloosed with expressions of approval on all sides for the sentiments expressed by the S. L. P. man.

ORGANIZER.

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 16.

Working the Children in Connecticut.

To THE PEOPLE.—At the annual town meeting here, October 7, 1901, a new school ordinance was passed to help the fast-dying middle class to a little more grace at the expense of the poor workers' children. Whereas formerly vacation meant eight week's recreation for the little ones, the new law means twelve weeks no school, but not for vacation, but so as the farmers here will have those workers' children to weed onions as they cannot afford to hire men any longer. It no more as 10-15-20-25 years ago, $2 a day for the dayhelper on the farm, but 25c and 50 c. for children, and they must fetch their lunch.

New Yorkers, when you eat onion hash, remember these poor little brother workers' children who put in 10 and 12 hours, in a boiling hot sun, at 25 and 50 cents, weeding onions, instead of being at school or at play.

Another feature I have not seen much said about is our rural delivery Post-office. Such a prosperous country as we have, giving the farmers a mail up to his door, but do we ever ask how Uncle Sam pays his help, or does he pay them as well as city help? No, No. Just think, you who are in shops of a mail carrier going over twenty-one miles in winter every day and holidays, furnishing horse, wagon and harness; must be kept in good, clean condition; also a badge and uniform and all wear and tear; all for $42 per month and give a large bond for his honest and punctual behavior. It is impossible for him to exist on that. So he buys and sells newspapers, vegetables and poultry, butter and eggs; and this in the year of our Lord, 1901—and Prosperity!

It is said that the farmer constitutes one-half of our population. This is no more the truth. We can only find one out of every ten who can get on with their little one-half mortgaged farm. Nine out of every ten either work in the city or on the roads with teams or on outside work for buiders and contractors, and yet they call themselves farmers!

A. L.

Westport, Oct. 17.

Gems of "Socialism."

To THE PEOPLE.—The "Socialist" (sic.) party held a meeting the 9th of October, in Winkelmann's Hall, Twenty-third and North Market streets.

Leon Greenbaum, national secretary of this new "Socialist" party, who was the principal speaker, gave, during the course of his speech, the following gems on "Socialism":

1. We Socialists desire to abolish competition and make it a kind of rivalry.
2. The Socialism of America is not foreign Socialism, but American Socialism.
3. We Socialists don't demand that Trades Unions go into politics, but demand only that they discuss politics.
4. Come and join this Socialist movement; we do not charge any dues; simply take up contributions at the meetings.

If you can use these skeletons by dressing them up do so and oblige,

JOHN J. ERNST.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.

Tammany Shifts in the 16th A. D.

To THE PEOPLE.—It will interest the comrades to know of the shifts that Tammany is resorting to here from year to year to hold its waning power.

As in the days of the falling Roman Empire the government used to set up plays and entertainments to befool the populace and keep them gazing, so does Tammany here. Last year it set up the Kangaroo Social Democratic stands in this Assembly District, and furnished them with audiences. That shift did not work; the Kangs barely got 200 votes, the S.L.P. over 1,500. So this year Tammany is furnishing the working class voters of the District with another kind of a show, in order that they may forget their misery, and not peep into the cause of the same, and thereby keep capitalism alive. The show consists of stereopticon views to which they have succeeded in attracting the attention of a few hundred children, women and few men, and not a few Tammany Hall pick-pockets.

It struck the writer of these lines as peculiarly felicitous last evening, that while this exhibition was going on, a cry was raised by one of the crowd, "Beware of pickpockets!" and at that very instant the life-size picture of Edward M. Shepard appeared on the canvas and with it a general disorder in the crowd. After the crowd had calmed itself it was found that not a few of the spectators had left the scene, finding to their sorrow that they were a watch wealthier when they first arrived on the scene.

At these exhibitions the Tammany crew also displays some of its mottoes, most of them are too ridiculous even to be mentioned. I shall mention one or two of them.

No. 1: "Platt makes the city pay three-fourths of the State taxes." So you can see, like their Kangaroo brethren, they wish to make a workingman issue out of taxes.

Another motto is as follows: "Republicanism versus Democracy is the real issue." They should have added: "With which to set the working class scabbing against each other on election day."

In conclusion, I wish to say, let the capitalist class and its lackeys give all these free attractions to the down-trodden working class; that will not keep capitalism alive any more than it kept the Roman Empire alive. Like the Roman Empire, it must go to pieces, for it is digging its own grave, and it remains for the members of the revolutionary S.L.P. to attend to the funeral ceremonies.

L. M. W.

New York, Oct. 18.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"WAGE SLAVE," ST. LOUIS, MO.—The retailer (middleman), fills a social function, that of distribution, the same as the railroader fills the function of transportation. Both add to the value of the wares, they thus handle. The clerks in the retail (distribution) department are exploited the same as the railroaders. They receive only a fraction of the value their labor (service) adds to the wares, their employer taking the the lion's share.

C. R. C., WORCESTER, MASS.—Did you see the editorial in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sept. 28, or the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Oct. 5, entitled, "The Insect Anarchist"? If not, send for the papers. The language of the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" recommending the rearing of Anarchists by the State to kill off the Socialists, is quite clear. You may expect to see the day when capitalists will pay assassins to call themselves "Socialists."

T.H., NEW YORK.—Boiled down to its essence, Bersteinism stands on TWO propositions:

1. It is not true that the pauperization of the masses is on the increase; the reverse is the case; wealth is spreading;
2. Marxism is a deification of the working class; this is wrong; the working class cannot help itself, it must be helped by the other classes; consequently the class struggle is essentially a false theory.

Both these propositions are stale and exploded: they have been advanced before: they constitute the essence of capitalist reasoning.

To tolerate Bernstein in a Socialist body is to tolerate any other bourgeois ranter. A strong and healthy Socialist body casts such a man out; a weak and unhealthy body keeps him, and looks for pretexts so as to conceal its own impotence.

H. M., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—We can accept the correction from that young Social Democrat. Let it be a lesson to him not to fly off the handle again; and let it also be a lesson to him to be more careful how he repeats Mr. Spargo's denial that he made the statement that the Editor of THE PEOPLE said he would have voted for Armories just as Carey did, does not wholly speak the gentleman free from blame. Other reports about his utterances have reached this office before. They show that he is a choice bit of perambulating duplicity, holding language that suggests one thought, and when called to account for it, twists out of it.

L. M. G., DUBUQUE, IA.—Do you need still more evidence that the A.P.A. are insincere? The press, for instance, in this country, is held in Protestant hands mainly. Do you remember the recent episode about Father Phillips of Scranton? He disappeared and was found dead in a low bourdel in this city. All the evidence was that he had gone on a debauch. Did you notice how quickly the capitalist press smothered that scandal? Do you think they smothered it for love? They regularly give a helping hand in smothering all such incidents.

F. G., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Nothing of the sort; the boot fits the other leg. The statement that the S.L.P. resisted and barred the admission of Mr. Debs in the Party was a fabrication of the whole cloth. It is false, has been so branded, and no attempt was ever made to refute the branding. On the other hand, there are autograph letters in this office by Max Hayes, now better known as Mamie, a bosom friend of Debs and his push, stating that they contemplated a "union of the Socialists" on the basis, however, of the exclusion of the Editor of THE PEOPLE, fully three years ago.

A. T. F., NEW YORK.—1. The "Secret Committee" was a committee appointed by the Organized Scabbery that runs No. 6, to handle the boycott moneys against the "Sun." Under the pretext that the committee would have to do things which might lay it open to persecution before the courts, they were held free from making any report. They got $5 a day and expenses, and no questions asked.

2. Hanford was appointed one of that committee and officiated as such. Knowing he would be kicked out of the S.L.P. as soon as that was known, he got out and joined the scabby Kangaroo party.

"CATHOLIC," BALTIMORE, MD.—Most assuredly the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church does recognize divorce. But it must be granted by the hierarchy.

J. H., DETROIT, MICH.—Yes, the Rev. Herron was comraded by the Social Democracy, but it was a purchased comradeship. He was made to pay through the nose for it. It was a case of dupes duping dupers.

C. S., ADAMS, MASS.—The statement imputed to Mr. Debs in these columns, to the effect that his party was a party for the middle class and the working class, appeared in a thirty-six line article by Mr. Debs himself, published with his picture in the New York "Journal" of March 29, 1900. The exact language used is this: "The interests of the middle and working classes are represented in cur party."

T. M., NEW YORK.—It is a wise maxim to suspect traders who sell their wares below the market value: you are bound to be taken in with some cunning, complicated knavery. The Rev. Herron and the rest of these pulpiteers are instances in point.

X. Y., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—There is no sense in fooling with pitch. Advocates of assassination have no place on a Socialist Labor Party platform, even tho' they occupy the platform only under the five minutes' rule.

N. I. N., TRENTON, N. J.—We have only just begun with Master Depew. He'll be kept under the Socialist harrow for some time to come.

V. A. E., NEW YORK.—That is bound to have its end. As soon as the rank and file begin to see the collar-galls on one anothers' necks, they will begin to feel it on their own, and fire out these "no politics in unions" limbs of the Organized Scabbery, who ride on the backs of "Organized Labor" into political notoriety.

E. C., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Social Democratic party did nothing in the matter of the Social Democratic Johnson's going with the militia to "settle" the Albany strike. What can have made you think they might have taken some action? Don't you know they believe in such "sanitary measures' for the working class?

T. R., DENVER, COL.—The De Leon Boston address of last Sunday on "Socialism vs. Anarchy" was taken down stenographically. It will be published in pamphlet form by the Labor News Company. Probably, before that, it will be published in these columns in some Sunday issue, soon as the transcript arrives. Has not yet arrived.

S. B., PITTSBURG, PA.—With crooks, failure is not what is is with other men, a beacon light to guide them to the right path. Failure with crooks is a reason for more crookedness and vicousness: the basic element with the crook is enviousness. "Cold-Slaw" has not yet reached bottom.

J. B. C., BROOKHAVEN, MISS.—If you have been all this time without seeing The People you must be woefully misinformed on things and persons. Shall send you a bunch of papers.

S. H. T., CINCINNATI, O.—That's palaver. Strikes will no more teach, then, untutored and caring nothing about being tutored, a man could learn to play on the violin. You there, however, touch on the nerve that aches the labor skates. To admit that they must learn does not square with their pretensions to leadership. Hence they keep on "rasping on the violin," producing hideous sounds at the expense of the rank and file, and hating with a deep malicious hatred the Socialists whom they know to be their superiors, and at whose hand they instinctively feel their rule is to suffer death. The strikes are no primaries.

T. C., DAVENPORT, IA.—Tell us what is the difference between appropriating moneys to build a new armory, and appropriating moneys to repair one that, without such repairs, would be worthless to the capitalists. Such quibbles are dishonest. No honorable man seeks to justify the Kangaroo Social Democrat Carey.

A. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The issue you raise is interesting enough to give it a chance of being discussed. Shall wait for other utterances before taking a hand. Rest assured that your criticism was known to be honorable meant. All such others will be given publication. There may also be comrades who wish to take issue with you. There arguments also will be given the right of way. THE PEOPLE itself will be heard from in due time.

P. B. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Letter-Box answer of last week to the Managing Editor of the Pittsburg "Dispatch" was in response to the following threatening letter:

[Copy.]

Dictated by J. O'D.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 8, 1901.

The DAILY PEOPLE,
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In your issue of Wednesday, September 25, 1901, I notice the assertion under the head of "Yellow, Yellower, Yellowest," as follows: "Consequently a National or local calamity, and consequently any incident must be magnified and exploited. The Pittsburg Dispatch when the late President of the United States was lying at his Canton home and those who had regard for him personally were coming to see for the last time printed a bulletin that for festering vileness, for repulsiveness exceeds anything that the New York mouthers have said to each other. It was an insult coarse and dastardly, and it was done to sell papers.

This is a piece of malicious, unfounded unwarranted work on the part of some person, and if not inspired is certainly the result of gross misinformation. The Dispatch printed no bulletin during the time intervening between the date of the President's death and his interment at Canton. Nor was there anything either in the matter of the funeral or in any kindred piece of news that would offer justification for any such libel. Pending a reply from you in the way of explanation, the source of your information, and the intent of the publication, I will defer further action. I expect to hear from you within the next 48 hours.

Very truly yours,
[Signed] JOHN O'DONNEL,
Managing Editor.

Posted on the walls of this office is the festering and repulsive "Dispatch" bulletin that called and justified the lashing given it by THE PEOPLE. Below is a transcription of the said bulletin in which the top line "Pittsburg Dispatch" and the bottom line, "Get the Best Always" are in self-advertising red ink, with "Remains Are Decomposing" sandwiched in between. This is the bulletin:

PITTSBURG DISPATCH.
Thursday, September 19, 1901,
Weather Fair.

Late President's Body Rests in Chamber of the Famous Home in Canton.

REMAINS ARE DECOMPOSING.

Local Churches Will Honor Memory of Martyred President by Elaborate Services To-day.

Doctors Still Wrangle.

Get the BEST Always.

R. A. G., HACKENSACK, N. J.—Frank Campbell, Reservoir street., Jersey City, N. J., who is of the trade you wrote on, desires to be put in communication with you.

IL PROLETARIO.
Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the Italian language.
Published, 208 Bleecker St., N. Y.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on Oct. 18th at 2—6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. J. T. Keveny absent and excused. The financial report for the two weeks ending Oct. 12 showed receipts to have been $102.60; expenditures $106.52.

Communications: From Section Roanoke, Va., reporting that $25 will be sent for the Daily People and that an energetic effort is going to be made to increase the subscriptions for the Daily People in that town; from Troy, N.Y., to the effect that John Rich and Joseph Rich have been expelled from the party for participating in Republican primary; from Northfield, Vt., reporting formation of Vt. State Executive Committe, which, upon motion, was endorsed; from Johnstown, N. Y., relative to local agitation; from Denver, Colo., stating that $100 will be raised for Daily People inside of six months; from St. Paul, Minn., in regard to circuit agitation; from St. Louis, Mo., reporting conditions in Belleville, Ill.; resolved to instruct National Secretary to communicate with Ill. State Executive Committee; from Pittsburg, Pa., relative to proposed contest against Kangs adopting name of Socialist Party, both in the state and in Erie county, supplemented by telegram that contest at Harrisburg against the Kangaroo state ticket has been won, the latter being compelled to adopt the name "Co-operative Commonwealth party"; also communications depicting local agitation and reporting matters concerning the circuit agitation; from Richmond, Va., about Jordan's tour and also sending facsimile of the most curious ballot ever seen. The latter referred to Editor of The People. Jordan, after winding up in Virginia, will touch Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, New York and Providence, winding up in the latter place on Nov. 4th. National Secretary instructed to correspond with a number of sections located along the line of Jordan's route on his way back to Indianapolis with a view to arrange meetings there if sections so desire. Los Angeles and San Francisco report as to the figth against the Kangaroos; the Ballot Commisioner having decided in favor of the Kangs, an injunction will be sought. Hartford, Conn., reported some changes in the personnel of the State Executive Committee, due to removals of members from the state; the section expelled John Wittmann for misappropriation of funds. The Colo. State Committee sent report as to the conditions in the various counties of the state, the work done and also about the freakish character of the element gathered in the camp of the Kangaroos. The Ohio State Executive Committee reported that nominations have been duly filed, that they were contested by the Kangs, but passed by the authorities, the latter not even taking the trouble to notify our State Committee. The Ill. State Executive Committee reported as to work in the state and the probable formation of a section at Moline. The Mo. State Committee reported the election of Wm. Bilsbarrow as the Secretary of the Committe in place of L. C. Fry resigned.

The sum of $5 was appropriated to the Theo. Adams defense fund.

Charters were granted to new section at Prescott, Ariz., to be known as Section Yavapai County and to Section Westchester County, N. Y., in which county the existing sections have been transformed into branches all working under one charter.

Inquiries were received as to the advertisement of the Workmen's Printing Co. in the Daily People. Inquirers will please note that this company is under the control of the party and is the owner of the plant of the Abendblatt, the Jewish party organ, in strict conformity of Art. IX, Sec. 5 of the party constitution. Sections and members in a position to take shares, should not fail to do so and help to pay what is still due on the machinery. Section Baltimore inquired relative to Soc. Arbeitrr Zeitung and the National Secretary was instructed to reply.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$1486.00
A. Bran, 15th and 17th A. D., City,	5.00
Section Peoria, Ill.,	
Fritz Lichtsinn	.50
Clara Lichtsinn	.25
Mrs. Anna Lichtsinn	.50
Paula Lichtsim	.10
John Lang	.25
Karl Frank	.50
Peter Pehl	.50
Carl Koechlin	.50
Emma Koechlin	.25
Chas. Engels	.50
Edward Elbring	.25
John Bush	.25
Gust. Menzel	.50
Clemens Zimmerman	.25
Wm. Steadele	.25
John Bockhardt	.25
Adolph Vogt	.25
Frank Keenan	.25
James Duffy	.50
Mrs. Kafford	.25
S. D. Heath	.50
Otto Stege	.25
Frank Kraus	.25
Section Pawtucket, R. I.,	
M. J. Brohan	1.00
J. J. Reavey	.50
Gus. Martin	.50
C. H. Dana	.25
Austin Boudreau	1.00
Fred Amborn	.25
Wm. Habershaw	.25
John Gilroy	.50
Wynn Tibbitts	.25
Collected through Paul Roehl, Davenport, Iowa,	2.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind.,	
E. Viewgh	1.00
Theodore F. Vonnegut	10.00
Wm. B. Castenholz	1.00
Frank Janke	1.00
John Burkhardt	1.00
Adolph A. Neff	1.00
Karl W. Hoffman	1.00
H. R. Richards	5.00
Charles Logler	4.00
Gustave Doebber	1.00
Henry Kuerst	1.00
Felix Vester	1.00
Wm. H. Retterer	1.00
P. J. Marchal	1.00
Phillip Veal	1.00
C. R. Carroll, Chicago, Ill.,	.50
15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	
Max Mandiberg	2.00
Isaac Rapp	1.00
Max Roth, (sympathizer)	.50
Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohio,	2.50
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	4.45
J. P. W., Calgary, Canada,	1.00
19th and 21st A. D., N. Y. City, A. Y.	5.00
J. C. Aikins	1.00
D. H. Schonleber, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
13th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa.	
John Desmond	1.00
Jacob Stump	1.00
Lorenz Hellfrick	.50
James Michael	2.00
Frank Schloeter	1.00
Anton Fenrich	1.50
Branch Braddock, Section Allegheny Ca., Pa.	
August Clever	2.00
Otto Yaeger	1.00
George Powell	1.00
James Illingworth	1.00
Alphonse Murra	.50
Peter Carney, Jeanette, Pa	.50
Joe Fawcett, Leechburg, Pa.	10.00
Collected among members of Section Allegheny, Ca., Pa.	.60
Section New Haven, Conn.,	2.35
Collection at De Leon's Lecture, Boston, Mass.	29.00
Section Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
T. J. Tanner, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
W. S. Engel, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
1st 3d and 5th A. D., City:	
J. J. Dunn	1.00
Edw Gallo	1.00
Mr. Wolff	.50
Geo. Edwards, San Diego, Cal.	2.00
Section Amsterdam, N. Y.	4.75
Section Chicago, Ill.,	
Dr. S. Twarowski	5.00
W. J. Berns	10.00
C. A. Okerlund	5.00
J. R. Pepin	2.00
Otto Harder	5.00
M. Perlson	2.00
Ph. Spangenberger	1.00
Chas. Baustian	10.00
J. Leavitt	3.00
F. Krahenbuehl	1.00
Fair Play	5.00
Geo. Martin	1.00
A. O. Gordon	10.00
A. Van Teffel	2.00
Chas. Malm	5.00
E. S. Pement	1.00
H. Hofte	2.00
R. A. Cochrane	10.00
B. N. Nelson	5.00
Ch. Larsen	2.00
M. Hansen	3.00
J. Peterson	2.00
Felix Hanzl,	5.00
C. A. Swanson	2.00
M. Karmo	5.00
A. Dubin	3.00
M. L. Hiltner	10.00
H. Swedenbach	3.00
C. Peterson	10.00
Gus Larsen	5.00
V. C. Koneczny, Two Harbirs, Minn.	10.00
Section Allentown, Pa.	
J. Lentz	.50
P. Herriger	.50
Local Alliance 128, S.T. & L.A. (coal miners.)	
Joseph Serafine	.50
Louis Ferrerie	.50
Leon Bertilini	.25
James Valdesalici	.25
V. Magnani	.25
M. Saciani	.25
James Ferrerie	.25
A. Ferrerie	.25
S. Calzolari	.25
E. Servi	.25
F. Gabbi	.25
Section Hartford, Conn.	54.88
Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, Ohio,	1.00
George Dibb, Greensburg, Pa	.50
Section Woonsocket, R. I.	26.5
34th and 35the A. D., N. Y. City	
D. Ferguson	1.00
A. Orange	1.00
F. A. Olpp	1.00
L. Kobel	1.00
K. C.	1.00
32d and 33d A. D., . Y. City,	25.00
16th A. D., N. Y. City,	6.25
Six members of Section Philadelphia, Pa.	1.50
19th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
J. K.	1.00
Section St. Paul, Minn.,	
Joe Walker	1.00
Emil Knellmar	.75
M. Cikanek	.50
F. Hayek	.50
Tom Richards	2.00
Rob Peterson	1.00
J P. Larson	1.00
Hank Smith	1.50
Sam Johnson	1.00
A. W. M. Anderson	.50
Geo. F. Spettel	5.00
26th A. D., N. Y. City:	
Adolph Klein	2.00
Wm. Lipschitz	2.00
Scandinavian Branch 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	
C. Carlson	1.00
E. Shelin	.25
C. Karlson,	.50
V. Frankel	.25
O. Forsell	.25
G. Neilson	.25
John Magny	2.00
F. Rundquist	.25
H. Pearson	.25
H Akerman	.25
Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn.	3.00
21st A. D. Branch 1, Brooklyn N. Y.	2.25
Section New Haven, Conn.	2.20
Section Rockville, Conn.	25.00
Section Pueblo, Colorado	
W. J. Knight	2.00
W. M. Herwitz	2.00
Jacob Fraks	1.00
Simon Cashmaker	1.00
Joe Frank	1.00
D. Delsipee	1.00
Nixon Elliot	1.00
Section San Jose, Cal.,	
Jacob Zimmer	5.00
L. H. Zimmer	2.00
E Rouner	1.00
F. Bohr	1.00
M. Resch	1.00
F. A. Schwartz	1.00
Cigarmaker, Pure and Simple.	1.00
Two little girls	.25
J. Peters	1.00
P. Jorgensen	1.00
E. B. Mercader	1.00
B. Mercadier	1.00
F. Hamann	1.00
F. Tanselow	1.00
Mrs. H. Hoffman	.25
Total	$1963.33

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

The following list of members of the 2nd and 4th A. D., N. Y. City, who had contributed the sum of $15.00 as acknowledged in the DAILY PEOPLE of Oct. 13th, was subsequently received: George Abelson$5.00; L. Abelson, $2.00; F. M., $3.00; Chas. Nagel, $1.00; T. Z., $3.00; A. Levine, $1.00.

THEO. ADAMS ASSISTANCE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$5.50
S. Moskwitz, N. Y. City	.50
16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn,	1.10
Wiesner, 30th A. D., N. Y. City,	.25
Otto Barthels, 30th A. D., N. Y. City	.25
Mrs. Barthels, 30th A. D., N. Y. City	.25
34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City,	2.00
Mixed Alliance, No. 308, Troy, N. Y.	1.84
Total	$11.69

Due to a typographical error the donation of $1. by the 21st A.D. Branch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y., was omitted. The total, however, is corect as published.

Section Columbus, Ohio, S. L. P., hereby certifies to the receipt of the following contributions to the Theodore Adams fund to date—Oct. 18th.

L. T., Newark, N. J.,	1.00
Branch Section Hoboken, N. J.,	1.75
James Matthews, Collinwood, O.,	1.00
Theodore Hellberg, Sommerville Mass.,	1.50
E. W. Werner, Jamaica Plain, Mass.,	1.00
L. Meineike, New York City	1.00
Section Onondaga County, (Syracuse), N. Y.	6.00
Hobo Socialist, Syracuse, N. Y.,	1.00
Louis Dworschak, Duluth, Minn.,	1.00
"Daily People," New York City,	7.85

The folowing are the donations received through the State Committee of Section Ohio, S. L. P.

Section Cleveland	10.00
Paul Dinger	1.00
Joseph C. Davy	.25
Richard Koeppel	.25
Robert Christiansen	2.00
Total	$36.60

Section Columbus, S. L. P.,
J. E. Lloyd, Sec'y.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

A. B. Lafreniere, Mosup, Conn.	$0.06
W. Wassmuth, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Jos. Scheidler, St, Louis, Mo.	1.00
Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn.	8.00
J. H. Smith, Chulu Vista	1.00
E. M. White, Polk, Pa.	.50
Enos Schwartz, Allegheney, Pa.	1.00
Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.	.25
Carsten Hansen, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
G. K. Christoff, Houtzdale, Pa.	1.00
9th Congr. District, N. Y.	1.00
F. Weidmann, Pittsfield, Mass.	.50
John Sandgren, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
Wm. McCormick, Fairhaven, Wash.	.48
J. W. & J. S. K., N. Y.	1.00
Collected at meeting of L. A. 351, S. T. & L. A., Albany, N. Y.	4.53
Total	$18.32
Previously acknowledge	$16,106.70
Grand total	$16,125.02

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer,
Daily People Committee.

STANDARD UNION LIBEL CASE FUND.

F. K. & M. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.	$1.00
Daily People Alliance, No. 1	2.00
Gustave Duerr, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
John Albrecht, Franklin, Pa.	.25
X, Franklin, Pa.	.75
C. B. Johnson, Locan City, B. C.	2.00
Julius Hammer, N. Y. City	1.00
Peter Fiebiger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$10.00
Previously acknowledged.	$14.00
Grand total	$24.00

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

Section Milwaukee's Entertainment.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., S. L. P., will give an entertainment and ball on Sunday Oct. 27th. 1901, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth street between Cedar and State.

The entertainment will begin promptly at 3 p. m. The Socialist Liedertafel will assist.

Admission 10 cents after 6 o'clock 25 cents.

Organizer Veal in Illinois.

Belleville, October 24—27.
Collinsville, November 1—4.
Alton, November 5—6.
Quincy, November, 7—8.
Jacksonville, November 9—10.
Springfield, November 11—13.
Peoria, November 14—18.
Roanoke, November 15.
Moline, November 19—20.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

John D. Goerke,
Secretary.

Albany, N. Y.

Under the auspices of Sections Albany and Rensselaer Counties, S. L. P., the Third Annual Ball will be hold at Rensselaer Hall, Rensselaer, N. Y., Monday evening, October 28, 1901. Ladies free. Addresses will be made by prominent speakers of the Party. Members should attend as it is for the benefit of THE PEOLE.

Virginia Campaign.

Frank Jordan of Indiana will speak in the folowing places: Roanoke and Salem, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th; Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Oct. 20th, 21st, 22th and 23rd; Richmond and Manchester Oct. 24th, 25th and 26th.

H. Adolph Muller,
State Secretary.

Agitation in Boston.

Open air meetings will be held by Section Boston as follows:

October 25, Castle Square.

BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY N. Y.

Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

CITY.

Mayor:
LEANDER A. ARMSTRONG.

Comptroller:
WM. S. PATTERSON.

Commissioner of Public Wo
HENRY WALDMAN.

Corporation Counsel:
CHRISTIAN C. BLINDT

Assessor:
ERNST HILDEBRAND.

Jusice of the Peace:
W. JAKUBOWSKI.
CHAS. OSEAN.

Overseer of the Poor:
MARTIN GIELNIAK.

Councilmen:
CONRAD HEID.
MICHAEL JEPA.
HERMAN M. HASSFURTHER.
CHAS. VIALE.

Alderman Fourth Ward:
GEORGE HEID.

Alderman of Eighth Ward:
WM. J. BRUMMER.

Alderman Ninth Ward.
WM. HEINZ.

Alderman Tenth Ward:
GEORGE F. WILLRICH.

Alderman Eleventh Ward:
JOSEPH HERZOG.

Alderman Thirteenth Ward:
CHAS. SAUER.

Alderman Fourteenth Ward:
JOHN FRONCKOWIAK.

Alderman Eighteenth Ward:
JAMES. A. McKENZIE.

Alderman Nineteenth Ward:
NICHOLAS ALFRIERI.

COUNTY.

County Judge:
JAMES W. SHARPE

Surrogate:
CHAS. E. NELSON.

Keeper of Penitentiary:
GEORGE R. SINNING.

Coroner:
SAMUEL OLVER.
IGNATZ JEZEWSKI.

ASSEMBLY.

First District:
HENRY F. LOCKE.

Second District:
WM. F. ROHLOFF.

Third District:
EDWARD STAUCH.

Fourth District:
BORIS REINSTEIN.

Fifth District:
JAMES GOWARD.

Sixth District:
HENRY ENGEL.

Seventh District:
JACOB MEYER.

Eighth District:
JOSEPH ODDO.

Ohio S. L. P. State Ticket.

Governor,
JOHN H. T. JUERGENS,
of Canton.

Lieutenant-Governor,
FRANCIS DIXON,
East Liverpool.

Treasurer of State,
THEODORE ADAMS,
Columbus.

Attorney General,
FRANCIS HENRY,
Sherodsville, Carroll Co.

Judge of Supreme Court,
SAMUEL BORTON,
Valley, Columbiana Co.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
J. R. FRASER,
Dayton.

Member of Board of Public Works,
BROWER MARGESON,
Cleveland.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY OHIO.

Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

Judge Com. Pleas Ct. short term:
JOSEPH C. DAVEY.

Judge Com. Pleas Ct. long term:
RICHARD C. KOEPPEL

Judge Insolvency Ciurt:
GEORGE BLICKENSDORFER,

County Treasurer:
JOHN HEIDENREICH.

County Commissioner:
HARRY BRATBURD.

County Auditor:
P. C. CHRISTIANSEN,

State Senators:
J. D. GOERKE.
JOHN KIRCHER.
W. J. HOLWELL.
M. R. O'FUREY

Representatives
PAUL DINGER.
C. B. GUNN.
AUGUST MENCKE.
FREDERICK BROWN.
JOSEPH GABLE.
JOSEPH REIMAN.
ADAM MITCHEL.
ALFRED CARLSON.
EDWARD KEIM.
ROBERT ZILLMER.

To the S. L. P. Sections of Connecticut.

In view of the fact that the capitalists of our state through their representatives "The Press and Politicians" have succeeded in procuring a constitutional convention by a popular vote of the electors, about one-third of them voting, which shows how little the workers really understand or how indifferent they are to public questions, and in view of the fact, that the press of the state is doing all in its power, since the tidal wave of Anarchy has swept the country to show that the Socialists have been put to sleep; the State Committee of Connecticut calls upon the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party to enter into the coming election of representatives to the Constitutional Convention, thus giving the workers an opportunity to vote for one of their class and to show the capitalist class that it takes something besides being vilifying and more assertions by yellow journals, to break the class conscious spirit of revolutionary socialism expressed by the Fighting S. L. P.

Each town should nominate one candidate and report to the State Committee at once. Each Section to furnish its own ballots.

Conn. State Committee,
J. T. Manie, Sec.,
60 New Britian ave.
Hartford, Conn., Oct. 21st, 1901.

Elizabeth, N. J., City Ticket.

For Mayor,
MICHAEL M'GARRY.

City Council, 1st Ward,
ADAM SAMER,
HENRY HOCH.

City Council, 3d Ward,
JOSEPH FRUTH,
ALBIN KOERNER.

City Council, 5th Ward,
JOHN SAMER,
FERDINAND MAY.

City Council, Seventh Ward,
CHARLES MEADER,
ALEXANDER DACHS.

S. L. P. Nominations of Plainfield, New Jersey.

For Councilman, 4th Ward,
FRANK CULLEN.

Union County, N. J., S. L. P. Ticket.

For Councilman-at-Large,
JACOB GRIEB,
GUSTAVE PETERSEN,
AUGUST OBERG.

For Assembly,
EMIL KUNOLT,

Elizabeth, N. Y.
PETER MARQUELIN,
of Plainfield.

AUGUST BRANDT,
of Plainfield.

For Coroner,
GOTTLIEB BENDER,
of Elizabeth.

Pawtucket, R. I., Nominations.

At the Socialist Labor Party City Convention held on October 10th, the following nominations were made:

For Mayor,
HERBERT LONGWORTH.

For State Senator,
PATRICK J. CONOLE.

Representatives,
WILLIAM E. WALLING,
JOHN J. REAVEY.
AUSTIN J. BONDREAU,
ROBERT HABERSHAW,
JOHN GILROY,
WILLIAM HABERSHAW.

Call for Nominations.

In accordance with Article V, Section 7 k, of the Party constitution, the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to be held on December 2, 1901, at Textile Workers Hall, 1953 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

The nominations shall close on Friday, November 1st, 1901, and must be reported to the undersigned on or before that day.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade St., New Yory City.
Box 1576.

Berry's Massachusetts Dates.

Michael T. Berry, S.L.P. candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will begin his tour in the coming campaign Sunday, September 29. All comrades throughout the State are urged to take note of the dates and make early preparations, so as to insure large and successful meetings. The places and dates are as follows:

Salem, October 24.
Peabody, October 25.
Woburn, October 26.
Lynn, October 27.
Malden, October 28.
Medford, October 29.
Everett, October 30.
Somerville, October 31.
Boston, November 1.
Cambridge, November 2.
Boston, November 3 and 4.

Lowell, Mass.

Working people of Lowell and surrounding towns, a public meeting will be held in Huntington Hall on Sunday, Oct. 30, 7.30 p. m. Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts will speak on "Socialism vs. Anarchism." If you fail to come you will miss hearing the only workingman's candidate nominated for that office in the commonwealth.

Press Committee, S. L. P.

Holyoke, Mass.

Section Holyoke, S. L. P., will hold three rallies at French Hall, as follows:

Sunday, October 27, at 3 p. m.
Sunday, November 3, at 3 p. m.

Agitation in Pennsylvania.

Schedule of Open Air Meetings in Allegheny County, Penn.

Saturday, October 26th.—Federal and Montgommery, Allegheny 14th and Carson, Southside, 34th and Butler, Pittsburg; 5th and Pride, Pittsburg; Pitearin.

Tuesday, October 29th.—Wilkinsburg, East Pittsburg, Duquesne, Main and Chesnut Allegheny.

Thursday, October 31st.—East and Ohio, Allegheny; Adams and Beaver, Allegheny; Herron avenue and 33rd street, Pittsburg.

Saturday, November 2.—Federal and Montgommery, Allegheny; 14th and Carson, Southside; 34th and Butler, Pittsburg; 5th and Pride street, Pittsburg; Braddock, Homestead, Wilmerding.

Monday, November 4th, 8 p. m., sharp. Grand rally at Headquarters, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. Schulberg's Dates in Western Pennsylvania.

Cross Roads, October 23.
Vandergrift, October 24.
Apolla, October 25.
Avonmore, October 26.
Altoona, October 27, afternoon and evening.
Patton, October 28.
Houtzdale, October 29.
Hawk Run, October 30.
East Liverpool, October 31 and November 1.
Braddock, November 2.

J. A. McConnel's Dates in Western Pennsylvania.

Oakville, October 23.
Irwin, October 24.
Jeannette, October 25.
Sharon, October 26, 27 and 28.
Erie, October 29, 30, 31 and November 1.
New Castle, November 2, 3 and 4.

George A. Brown's Dates.

Greensburg, October 26.
Claridge, October 27, a. m.
Jeannette, October 27, p. m.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 111 Market street.

October 27—Ed. Messer, "The Middle Class and the S.L.P."

November 3—John F. Taylor, "The Value of the Ballot."

November 10—J. A. McConnel, "Lessons from the Campaign."

November 17—Jos. Preece, "Old and New Trade Unionism."

November 24—Wm. Adams, "The Wastes of the Competitive System."

Cleveland, Ohio Agitation.

Thursday, October 24—Corner Pearl and Kinkel streets.

Saturday, October 26—Public square in front of Post-office, West Side Market.

Tuesday, October 29—Corner Humboldt and Broadway.

Thursday, October 21—Corner Wilison and Broadway.

Saturday, November 2—Public square in front of Post-office; West Side Market.

Tuesday, November 5—Grand Rally of all class conscious workingmen of Cleveland around the ballot box, casting their vote for the only party of the Working Class, the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Lawrence, Mass.

SectionLawrence will hold two more rallies in the Lawrence City Hall. The first, on Friday, Oct. 25th and the second on Thursday, Oct. 31st. The speakers on Friday will be Alfred C. Jones, a cabinet-maker of Eeverett, the party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and John J. Duffy, a weaver of No. Andover, candidate for Senator in the 5th Essex District. On the 31st the speakers will be James A. Bresnahan, a carpenter of So. Boston and Sam J. French, weaver of Lawrence. All questions relating to the principles and tactics of the S.L.P. will be answered.

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE are requested to attend and bring along any friends who may have heard the hypocritical ex?ministers, armory building traitors, cynical millionaire faddists or other freaks of the Debserie, so that they may hear the principles of Socialism expounded by class conscious members of the working class.

Sam J.French, Org.
65 Methuen street.

Nominations in Lawrence, Mass.

Section Lawrence, Mass., has nominated the folowing workingmen as the S.L.P. candidates for the coming State election:

5th Essex Senatorial Dist.,
For Senator,
JOHN J. DUFFY,
Weaver, of No. Andover.
6th Essex Rep. Dist.,
For Representatives to General Court,
ALFRED G. HOLT,
Operative, of Methuen.
GILBERT G. SMITH,
Cloth Examiner, of Lawrence.
7th Essex Rep. Dist.,
For Representatives to Gen. Council,
FRANCIS WORSTER,
Weaver, Lawrence,
ROBERT LAWSON,
Cloth Finisher, Lawrence.
FRANK FULTON,
Carpenter, of Lawrence.

Attention Peoria.

The meetings of Section Pretoria, S.L.P. will take place every 1st and 3d Sundays of each month, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the new headquarters, 116 So. Adams street third, rear hall. Comrades attend your meetings. Open discussions at every meeting.

Carl Koechlin, Sec'y.

Section Peoria, S. L. P.

will hold its first season entertainment and dance November, 11, at South Side Turner Hall. A select program, speaking, good singing and fine music. Dancing commences 10 o'clock. Every comrade should attend and bring friends.

The Committee.

THE BEAST BEHIND CZOLGOSZ.

The National Executive Committee has published a campaign leaflet dealing with

SOCIALISM
AND
ANARCHISM.

The title of the leaflet is . . . . . .

THE BEAST BEHIND CZOLGOSZ

PRICE

$1.25 per Thousand.

In large quantities, State or local Tickets will be printed on the fourth page FREE

All orders should be placed AT ONCE.

Address orders to the

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

Rhode Island Convention.

Providence, Oct. 21.—The State and City Conventions of the S. L. P. were held in Textile Hall on Monday, Oct. 14 and the following candidates were nominated:

For Governor—James P. Reid, of Providence.

For Lieutenant Governor—SamuelFassel, of Johnston.

For Secretary of State—Andrew P. McMahon, of Cumberland.

For Attorney-General—George A. Ballard, of Providence.

For State Treasurer—Alfred Carter, of Warwick.

PROVIDENCE CITY.

For Mayor—Thomas F. Herrick.
For City Treasurer—John Rigney.
For Harbor Master—John W. Thornton.
For Overseer of the Porr—Edward W. Thienett.